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Israelis Storm Jet, Slay 2 Hijackers; 6 Passengers Hurt

TEL AVIV, May 9 (AP)—Israeli paratroopers ended a hijacking drama at Israel's international airport today, slaying two Arab hijackers and rescuing 97 captives from a Sabena jetliner before the terrorists could blow up the plane.

Two women hijackers were captured as 18 combat troops burst through the doors of the Sabena Boeing-707 with guns blazing.

Two soldiers and six passengers were wounded—one of them critically—in the surprise assault. One of the women hijackers, covered with blood, was rushed to a hospital for operations.

"The other countries acted the way we did, hijacking would stop," said Israel's chief of staff, Lt. Gen. David Elazar.

The four Arab terrorists—two men and two women—grappled around the wreckage, captured the Sabena jetliner last night as it was flying over Yugoslavia and demanded that Israel free 200 to 300 Arab guerrilla prisoners in exchange for the lives of those aboard the plane after the plane had landed at Lydda.

Held captive at gunpoint for 21 hours inside the sweltering plane were 58 men, 28 women, 10 crew members and a 6-year-old girl traveling alone. Slipping champagne when water ran short, the passengers waited fearfully while international Red Cross officials bargained with the terrorists for their lives. "But we never considered making a deal with the hijackers," disclosed Israel's Transport Minister, Shimon Peres.

The raid netted the first Arab hijackers the Israelis have ever caught inside the Jewish state.

The raid began as two men dressed in white Sabena overalls climbed onto the wing of the plane—ostensibly to repair the aircraft, which had earlier been rendered unable to fly—and forced the emergency doors open.

Officials said that 18 Israeli soldiers, also dressed in overalls, burst through the doors and opened fire on the guerrillas. "Lie down! Lie down! Everything is all right," the soldiers yelled to passengers as they fired at the hijackers.

The hijackers, who infants before had cheered and kissed each other when they were given a fake report that 317 Arab guerrillas were freed and were being flown to Egypt, then turned their weapons against their own kind.

One bullet hit the terrorist leader, who had identified himself as Capt. Reginald Levy, the Sabena jetliner's pilot, climbed out of the bullet-riddled jetliner with his hands covered in blood. But he smiled and was not injured.

"Thanks very much. It's a lovely day," he told Defense Minister Moshe Dayan, who was standing beside the plane with Gen. Elazar and four other generals.

The released passengers laughed, smiled and kissed each other then climbed into buses to be taken to the airport.



Capt. Reginald Levy

Group Charles Trick

REBUIE, May 9 (UPI)—The Black September organization, whose members hijacked the Sabena jetliner, said tonight that it was tricked by the International Red Cross and Belgian government representatives into allowing Israeli soldiers aboard the aircraft.

A statement distributed by the organization here vowed that it will block other airlines in the near future and hinted of possible reprisals against the Belgian government.

Questions by Moscow Imperil Bonn Compromise on Treaties

By David Binder

BONN, May 9 (NYT)—Chancellor Willy Brandt's controversial Western treaties ran into a last-minute snag tonight when the Soviet government raised questions about a draft bipartisan solution aimed at easing relations of the 1970 points in the midwest tomorrow.

The Russian move caused the West-house opposition leader, Helmut Schmidt, who had led conservatives into the compromise effort to draw back for moment.

Many intransigent conservatives in the ranks of his Christian Democratic Union-Christian Social Union alliance took this as a signal to reject the bipartisan solution and the good-will talks with the Soviet Union.

At Roland, Mr. Brandt pleaded time to think.

The 247-member opposition led four hours of frequently turbulent debate with a decision meeting again tomorrow morning shortly before the Bundestag convenes. The parliament is still scheduled to vote on the East-West treaties tomorrow, probably the evening hours.

The Bundestag has been almost divided between the center-right coalition of Social and Christian Democrats and the opposition Christian Union parties since 1971, when Mr. Brandt tried to replace Chancellor Konrad Adenauer with a confidence vote.

Tonight's difficulties developed as the bipartisan compromise had been worked out after a compromise had been reached about during the noon talks with the participation and stance of Soviet Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin. It involved a Russian interpreting West Germany's foreign policy and its stance on the future of the German nation in the light of the 1970 treaties.

But Tass Sees 'Overt Acts of Aggression'

By Robert G. Kaiser

MOSCOW, May 9 (WP)—In a low-level reaction to President Nixon's blockade of North Vietnam's ports, the Soviet news agency Tass today called the American move "overt acts of aggression which spell increased American intervention in Vietnam and violation of standards of international law."

This characterization was included in a news dispatch from Washington on President Nixon's speech. There was no formal Soviet commentary on the new

turn of events in Vietnam, no official comment from the government and no hint of the Kremlin's attitude toward the summit conference scheduled to begin here May 22.

Tomorrow morning's edition of Pravda, the Communist party's official organ, will carry only this Tass dispatch, well informed sources reported. The paper—the principal vehicle for authoritative Soviet statements—will not comment on the Nixon speech, they asserted.

Moscow's community of Western diplomats and journalists buzzed with speculation all day, but this government steadfastly held to its previous schedule—celebration of "Victory Day," a national holiday commemorating the end of World War II.

Moscow's sides blazed with fireworks tonight, and Moscow's leaders kept their own counsel on the new threat to Soviet-American détente posed by events in Indochina.

Straightforward Report

Tass's report on Mr. Nixon's speech was straightforward by Soviet standards. It did not give details of the mining and blockade of North Vietnam's harbors, such as the three-day grace period Mr. Nixon offered to ships in these ports, and it made no mention of the presence of Soviet ships in Haiphong.

Tass recounted fully the President's new offer to withdraw all U.S. troops in four months if an internationally supervised ceasefire is established and all American prisoners are released.

"Mr. Nixon admitted that most Americans favor peace talks," Tass reported. "They (most Americans) believe, the President said, that to bring the war to an end the United States must pull out of Vietnam and remove the threat to the remaining American forces there by simply withdrawing them."

"Nevertheless," Tass went on, Mr. Nixon ordered "the mining of all entrances to North Vietnamese ports."

Italian Parliamentary Elections Fail to Break Pattern of Instability

By Paul Hofmann

ROME, May 9 (NYT)—Final returns of the parliamentary elections on Sunday and Monday, announced this afternoon, appeared to perpetuate the unstable pattern of Italy's democracy.

The four largest parties were the governing Christian Democrats, the Communists, the Socialists and the neo-Fascists.

Three of the four groups scored gains in at least one of the two branches of the legislature. The one that did not, the Socialists, party, seemed destined to play a key role, wooed both by the Christian Democrats and the Communists during the months to come.

Apart from the neo-Fascist advance, most changes were small or even fractional. As a result of the elections, Italy may continue to be governed by stopgap administrations at least until next autumn.

New Vote Possible

If the Christian Democratic party were by then unable to set up a fully functional government, it might again recommend to President Giovanni Leone that he dissolve Parliament prematurely—this time much ahead of the constitutional five-year term

China Says U.S. Hit Its Ships Off Vietnam

TOKYO, May 9 (AP)—An official statement broadcast by the New China News Agency today said that two Chinese merchant ships at anchor in North Vietnamese waters were "brazenly and repeatedly attacked" by U.S. planes and warships from last Saturday to yesterday.

The statement, issued by the Chinese Foreign Ministry, said that some Chinese crew members and Vietnamese civilians aboard the Hongtong No. 152 and Hongtong No. 150 were wounded. It added that both ships were "seriously" damaged.

It said that the two ships were anchored off Non Ngu Island, in Nghe An province of North Vietnam, when they were attacked.

"The Chinese government reserves the lawful right to demand compensation for its losses," the statement said, adding the incident "constitutes a grave provocation against the Chinese people."

The statement said: "The Chinese government and people express great indignation at this and lodge a strong protest with the U.S. government."

"The U.S. government must immediately stop its acts of provocation of attacking Chinese merchant ships and prevent the recurrence of similar incidents. Otherwise, it must bear full responsibility for all the grave consequences arising therefrom."

U.S. Discounts Charge

WASHINGTON, May 9 (Reuters)—Pentagon officials today discounted the Peking charge that U.S. forces had attacked Chinese ships off North Vietnam.

The officials said the United States has avoided attacks on foreign shipping carrying cargo to Haiphong and that President Nixon's decision to mine North Vietnamese ports was designed to avoid such a confrontation.

Stock Prices Plunge in N.Y.

NEW YORK, May 9 (NYT)—Stocks on the New York Stock Exchange suffered sharp losses in heavy trading today as Wall Street reacted to President Nixon's announcement on Vietnam last night.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 12.73 points. Volume was 19.91 million. Details on Page 9.

Ports Mined, Bombing Heavy; No Official Reaction by Russia

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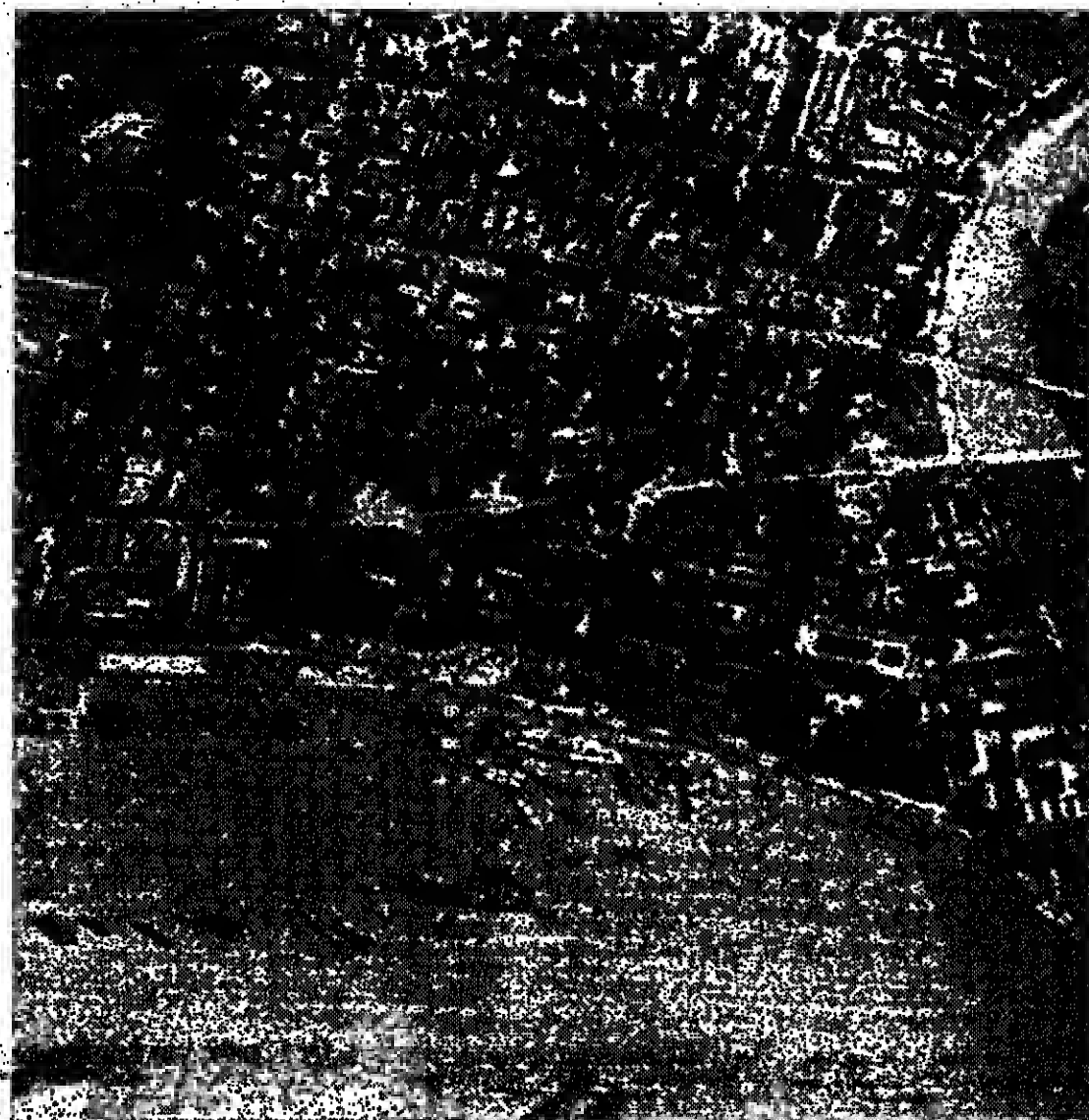
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HAIPHONG HARBOR—A 1968 aerial photo of the Haiphong waterfront, North Vietnam's primary deepwater port, showing the Cua Cam River. Port was mined by U.S.

Nixon's Main Points

WASHINGTON, May 9 (AP)—These are the measures President Nixon said were being implemented as he addressed the nation and the world last night:

• "All entrances to North Vietnamese ports will be mined to prevent access to these ports and North Vietnamese naval operations from these ports."

• "U.S. forces will 'take appropriate measures within the internal and claimed territorial waters of North Vietnam' to block delivery of supplies."

• "Rail and all other communications" will be severed "to the maximum extent possible."

• "Air and naval strikes against military targets in North Vietnam will continue."

• "The President said these four actions would cease when all American prisoners of war are returned and there is an internationally supervised ceasefire in Indochina."

• "Withdrawal of all American forces should be completed within four months after these conditions are met," he said.

• "He urged the Soviet Union to continue to build the new relationship which has developed between the United States and Moscow. 'The responsibility is yours if we fail to do so,' he said."

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Kissinger Notes Risk To Russian Relations

Level of Raids Equal to '67-'68'

But Calls It Not Unacceptable

SAIGON, May 9 (NYT)—American planes began today a massive bombing and mine-laying campaign aimed at quarantining North Vietnam's ports and cutting its road and rail transportation network.

About 300 Navy, Air Force, and Marine fighter-bombers ranged over North Vietnam, from the capital of Hanoi southward to the Demilitarized Zone. The Navy planes dropped mines, set to arm themselves at 1100 GMT Thursday (6 p.m. Saigon time), at the entrances to the principal North Vietnamese ports, according to the U.S. command.

The air operations were challenged by North Vietnamese MIGs and one enemy plane was shot down, the U.S. command said, but it released no further details. The mining began at 0100 GMT today (9 a.m. Saigon time) as President Nixon was making his speech announcing the new steps.

The U.S. command said that before the new campaign began today, its planes had made more than 1,000 strikes in North Vietnam between 6 p.m. last Wednesday and 5 p.m. yesterday. The command gave no details on the mining operations, citing reasons of security.

Level of Bombing

But the level of bombing in North Vietnam now appears to be roughly equal to what it was at the height of the air war in 1967 and 1968.

In addition to the bombing, a force of Navy destroyers and cruisers has placed under fire North Vietnamese coastal defense sites, bridges, ammunition storage areas, and naval installations.

(The U.S. command said the initial phases of the mining operation "have been successfully accomplished" and Navy planes dropping them had returned safely to their carriers without any losses, AP said.)

In Washington, Pentagon spokesman Jerry W. Friedhelm said that none of the 36 ships in Haiphong had made any move to leave as of this morning. Washington time. He said no ships had tried to enter the port, either.

[About 35 ships are en route to North Vietnam, most of them Soviet vessels, Mr. Friedhelm said.]

[The Navy said it has marshaled off Vietnam a force of at least 60 ships, including five aircraft carriers with between 350 and 400 planes, four cruisers and 30 destroyers.]

[More ships were on the way, including the Atlantic Fleet carrier Saratoga, which was expected off the coast of Vietnam within the next week. Two Atlantic Fleet destroyers already have arrived.]

[The Seventh Air Force has (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)]

WASHINGTON, May 9 (Reuters)—White House adviser Henry Kissinger said today that President Nixon's order to mine North Vietnamese ports was a risk to U.S. relations with the Soviet Union and China, but did not involve an unacceptable risk.

In a radio and TV broadcast, President Nixon announced last night that he had ordered the mining of the harbors to choke off supplies to Communist troops fighting in South Vietnam. He said that American and South Vietnamese naval and air forces also will attempt to block traffic in North Vietnamese coastal and internal waters and to cut rail and other supply lines. There are two rail lines carrying supplies to Hanoi from China.

Mr. Kissinger, speaking at a press conference, expressed the hope that the Russian leaders would understand why the President

demanded that the latest Nixon plan, and student protests flare in cities across the U.S. Page 2.

demanded that the latest Nixon plan, and student protests flare in cities across the U.S. Page 2.

He stated flatly that the President had rejected a theory that the North Vietnamese offensive in the South was planned and conceived by the Russians as a deliberate attempt to humiliate the United States as Mr. Nixon prepared for the Moscow summit.

Word in Day or Two

Mr. Kissinger said the White House had received no indication from the Soviet Union as to whether the summit would go ahead or be called off, and he thought it would be a day or two before any information was received here.

"But we are proceeding with summit preparations and we see, at this moment, no reason to postpone the summit," he declared.

"We recognize the decisions we have taken present some difficulties for the Soviet leaders, but we also believe that the situation has presented massive difficulties for us," he said.

He said Mr. Nixon had taken very painful and difficult decisions, but he believed that no other honorable alternative was available to him.

The peace talks in Paris had reached the point, he said, where the Communists were insisting on arrangements that would in effect install a Communist administration in Saigon before an actual settlement was worked out.

'Pain and Reluctance'

With the Communists refusing even to discuss U.S. proposals for a political settlement and with the offensive in full swing in the South, the President "with enormous pain and great reluctance" was forced to order the mining of North Vietnamese ports and the interdiction of Soviet war supplies reaching Hanoi, Mr. Kissinger said.

The United States and the Soviet Union had been engaged for two years on negotiations leading to the planned summit and it was the President's hope that a new relationship of benefit to all mankind could be worked out, he added.

But no country could be oblivious to the impact of actions taken by another country, such as the massive shipments of heavy weapons the Soviet Union had been sending to North Vietnam.

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The Deputies

These are the provisional final results of the election for the Chamber of Deputies as announced by the Italian Interior Ministry (figures for the 1968 election in parentheses):

Party	Votes	Pct.	Seats
Christian Democrats	12,943,675	38.5 (39.1)	267 (268)
Communists	3,209,503	9.6	61
Social Democrats	1,716,197	5.1	29
(In 1968, the Socialists and Social Democrats together won 11.5 percent and 91 seats.)			
Republicans	953,681	2.9 (2.0)	14 (9)
Communists	9,085,927	27.2 (28.9)	179 (177)
Proletarian Soc.	648,368	1.9 (4.5)	0 (23)
Liberals	1,300,074	3.9 (5.8)	21 (31)
Italian Social Movement	2,894,789	8.7 (5.8)	56 (30)
Manifesto	223,769	0.7	0
South Tyrol People's Party	153,759	0.5 (0.5)	3 (3)
Others	228,935	0.7	0

• Neo-Fascists and Monarchists.

The Senate

These are provisional final results of voting for the Senate announced by the Italian Interior Ministry here today (figures for the May 1968 general election in parentheses):

Party	Votes	Pct.	Seats
Christian Democrats	11,457,746	38.1 (38.3)	135 (135)
Communists-PSIUP	8,565,820	28.4 (30.0)	94 (101)
Socialists (PSI)	3,224,778	10.7 (15.2-PSU)	33 (36)
Social Democrats	1,644,780	5.5	11 (10)
MSI (Neo-Fascists)	2,763,719	9.2 (6.7)	26 (13)
Liberals	1,317,969	4.4 (6.8)	8 (16)
Republicans	917,392	3.0 (2.2)	5 (2)
South Tyrol People's Party	113,392	0.4 (0.5)	2 (2)
Others	33,326	0.1	1

PSIUP is the "Italian Socialist Party of Proletarian Unity." PSU is the former United Socialist Party, split in July 1969 into the PSI and PSDI.

Integrating Monarchist party, won 56 seats in the new 630-member Chamber of Deputies, against 30 seats held by both groups in the old house. The two rightist groups together will hold 26 seats in the Senate against 13 seats previously.

The Christian Democratic party, in an impressive proof of resilience, recouped losses it had suffered in local and regional polls during the last two years. It won 267 seats in the Chamber, one more than before, and held its 135 seats in the Senate, which includes 315 elected members in addition to a few life-term senators.

The political secretary of the

Christian Democratic party, Arnaldo Forlani, said that his group had been "victorious," consolidating its role as the "central and decisive" force of the nation's Democratic system.

The Communist party won 179 seats in the Chamber, two more than before. In the Senate, the Communists and a small allied

group, the Proletarian Socialists, elected 94 members, against 101 in the last general elections in 1968.

Communist spokesmen attributed the setback to the Proletarian Socialists, who are in steep decline. The group, which had 23 deputies in the old Chamber, will be unrepresented in the new one. It failed to meet a provision in the electoral law prescribing a minimum number of votes in at least one district.

The Socialist party won 61 seats in the Chamber, against 61 before, and elected 33 senators, against 36 in 1968.

The Social Democrats won 29 seats in the Chamber, the same number as before, and elected 11 senators, one more than previously.

The Liberal party, which is moderately conservative, will have 21 seats in the new Chamber and eight in the Senate, against 31 deputies and 16 senators before.

The Republican party, a small but prestigious center group, scored gains. It will have 14 seats in the new Chamber, against 14 in the old one. It won five seats in the Senate, against two before.

The South Tyrol People's party, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1).

Coalition Search to Begin Soon

Italian Election Fails to End The Old Pattern of Instability

(Continued from Page 1)

an ally of the Christian Democrats which represents the German-speaking population in Italy's northernmost province, held its own with three deputies and two senators.

The pro-Chinese Manifesto faction, whose leaders broke away from the Communist party in 1969, remained unrepresented in the Chamber despite nationwide campaigning. It did not take part in the Senate race.

The new Parliament will meet on May 25. Until then, the caretaker government of Premier Giulio Andreotti, in power since February and composed exclusively of Christian Democrats, will remain in charge.

As soon as the republic's sixth legislature is convened, President Leone will have to start searching for a new premier. He may ask Mr. Andreotti to succeed himself or may entrust another Christian Democrat with the task of forming a new cabinet.

Andreotti Landed

Mr. Andreotti has been lauded by many Christian Democrats for the skillful way in which he handled government business during the electoral campaign. His Interior Minister, former Premier Mariano Rumor, also won praise for stressing law and order. He, too, may be called to head the next cabinet.

Another Christian Democrat leader who may become government chief now or later this year is former Premier Amintore Fanfani. He contributed to his party's good showing in the elections by campaigning vigorously, although he did not need to campaign having recently been named senator for life.

The future premier-designate will have to explore his chances for obtaining the confidence votes in the Chamber and Senate that a government needs for constitutional functioning.

Coalition Revival

One way to secure a majority would be the revival of the center-left coalition that governed the nation during most of the last 10 years. It collapsed five months ago, mainly because the Socialists who were allies of the Christian Democrats in the cabinet, insisted on strengthening their cooperation with the Communists, who had been barred from government since 1947.

Other partners in the center-left alliance were the Social Democrats and the Republicans. Christian Democratic leaders repeatedly requested during their party's campaign that the Socialists give up any idea of closer ties with the Communists, party if they wanted to return to government.

The Christian Democratic party has also asked that it would never accept neo-Fascists as allies. The neo-Fascist MSI has hinted that it would be willing to back a Christian Democratic government.

The Christian Democrats would have a slim majority on paper if they formed a government including Social Democrats, Republicans and Liberals, but not Socialists. However, leftist factions within the Christian Democratic party are opposed to cooperation with the Liberals in a center alliance.

Decision Must Wait

A further complication stems from the fact that both the Christian Democratic and Socialist parties are due to hold national conventions next autumn and that no basic policy decision is likely to be made by either group before then.

The prospects point, therefore, toward what Italians call a "summer government," a caretaker administration that runs Italy during the vacation period while the politicians make up their minds.

The complete election returns were announced after 2 p.m. today, more than 24 hours after the polls closed yesterday. Some Italian newspapers said that the agonizing slowness of the vote-counting reflected the torpor of the state bureaucracy.

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But late tonight the Federal Chancellery minister, Horst Ehmke, said on television that Ambassador Falin had not sought to alter the text of the agreed Bundestag resolution draft and that the Soviet government had asked only for "a satisfactory explanation" of the passages.

Mr. Ehmke added that the Russians had merely asked for clarification, called this a "completely normal procedure" and said the whole dispute would turn out to be "a tempest in a teapot."

An authoritative Communist source confirmed this description. He reported that Ambassador Falin's original dispatch containing the compromise for the Bundestag had been taken amiss initially in the Soviet Foreign Ministry "probably as a result of the Vietnam furor."

When the Soviet envoy requested further information he was told that the compromise resolution was fundamentally acceptable. It is understood that Ambassador Falin will tell this to Mr. Barzel early tomorrow morning, opening the doors for the ratification debate and assuring a comfortable majority for the resolution and the treaties when they are presented to the Bundestag.

Drafting of the bipartisan resolution had taken hundreds of hours of often agonizing conferences during the last 10 days. They involved all four parties in the Bundestag—two from the opposition—as well as the Soviet Embassy and envoys of the United States, Britain and France.

The text was distributed to the press at 5 p.m. accompanied by confident predictions in both government and opposition camps that the treaties would get overwhelming support in the vote tomorrow. A few minutes later the word came from Moscow turning everything upside down.

Ambassador Falin, a slender 48-year-old, has played a key role in the German-Soviet relationship ever since he was assigned as Moscow's main negotiator in preparing the 1970 treaty with Bonn.

He was playing a key role again today and tonight, albeit a curious one, for he had been called in by the opposition specifically to give Moscow's blessing to the bipartisan Bundestag resolution—something unprecedented in parliamentary practice here. He was also called on to guarantee that his government would take note of the resolution in a form satisfactory to the opposition.

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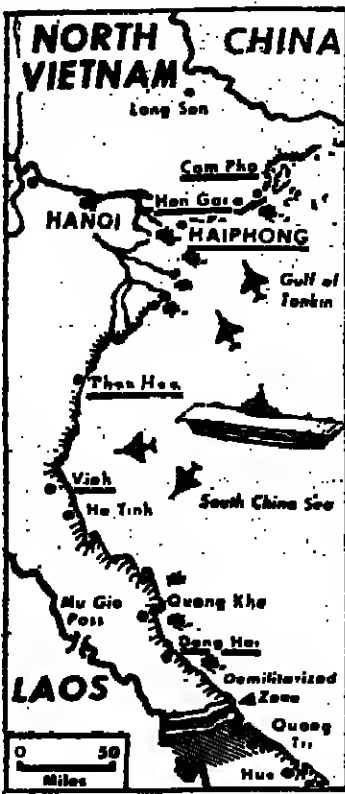
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MINED—U.S. Navy planes Tuesday mined Haiphong and six other ports (underlined) in North Vietnam.

Ports in North Mined by U.S.

(Continued from Page 1)

more than 500 strike planes available at bases in Thailand and South Vietnam. The U.S. command said air strikes now were averaging 300 a day.

The mining of approaches to the port of Haiphong from the air centered on a narrow channel called the Canal Maritime, which was dredged into the harbor. It is about a mile long, about 500 yards wide and has a depth of about 20 feet. Other ports on the target list included Hon Gai, Cam Pha, Quang Khe and Dong Hoi.

[Hanoi's Vietnam News Agency said two U.S. destroyers shelled Haiphong today but were set off by shore batteries. The report did not identify the vessels. It claimed they were shelling "a number of populated areas in Haiphong."]

The bombing and mining is aimed, Mr. Nixon said in his speech, at ending the enemy offensive, which continued in the South today on three fronts, most intensively in the Central Highlands province of Kontum, where government forces lost one border camp and lost a massive attack in another.

The North Vietnamese, attacking with tanks and infantry, pushed government rangers out of a camp at Po Lai Kien, 14 miles west of the provincial capital of Kontum, early today, and drove their way inside the Ben Het camp farther west with 10 tanks before they were repulsed.

More massive bombing, by B-52s, artillery, naval gunfire and tactical fighter-bombers, saturated a 75-square-kilometer rectangle today along the southern border of captured Quang Tri Province on the northern front as the Americans and South Vietnamese tried to spool North Vietnamese plans for an attack on Hue, the ancient imperial capital of Vietnam.

Intelligence sources are all agreed that the lack of significant military activity on the northern front since the South Vietnamese gave up Quang Tri Province a week ago is only a lull before a determined Communist push on Hue.

In the interim, the South Vietnamese are sending thousands of reinforcements to Hue, some of them from the threatened Central Highlands front. The North Vietnamese are thought to be repositioning their long-range 130-mm artillery and regrouping their attacking forces from their 304th and 308th Infantry Divisions.

On the third front, in Binh Dinh Province, north of Saigon, where the now-rumored city of An Loc has been under siege for a month, the Saigon High Command said that its relief forces, which have been trying to move northward on Highway 13 to break into the encircled town since the middle of April, came under shelling and a ground attack today, but no details were available.

The seemingly final draft was completed with the participation and conditional approval of Ambassador Falin in a two-hour meeting that lasted through noon today at Mr. Brandt's residence.

The text was distributed to the press at 5 p.m. accompanied by confident predictions in both government and opposition camps that the treaties would get overwhelming support in the vote tomorrow. A few minutes later the word came from Moscow turning everything upside down.

Ambassador Falin, a slender 48-year-old, has played a key role in the German-Soviet relationship ever since he was assigned as Moscow's main negotiator in preparing the 1970 treaty with Bonn.

He was playing a key role again today and tonight, albeit a curious one, for he had been called in by the opposition specifically to give Moscow's blessing to the bipartisan Bundestag resolution—something unprecedented in parliamentary practice here. He was also called on to guarantee that his government would take note of the resolution in a form satisfactory to the opposition.

Questions by Moscow Imperil Bonn Compromise on Treaties

(Continued from Page 1)

reasserted the enduring responsibility of the four victor powers of World War II for Germany as a whole and divided Berlin. Both concepts are somewhat alien to Russian thinking.

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Mr. Ehmke added that the Russians had merely asked for clarification, called this a "completely normal procedure" and said the whole dispute would turn out to be "a tempest in a teapot."

An authoritative Communist source confirmed this description. He reported that Ambassador Falin's original dispatch containing the compromise for the Bundestag had been taken amiss initially in the Soviet Foreign Ministry "probably as a result of the Vietnam furor."

When the Soviet envoy requested further information he was told that the compromise resolution was fundamentally acceptable. It is understood that Ambassador Falin will tell this to Mr. Barzel early tomorrow morning, opening the doors for the ratification debate and assuring a comfortable majority for the resolution and the treaties when they are presented to the Bundestag.

U.S. Is Aware Of Impact on Russia, China

Kissinger Calls Risk Not Unacceptable

(Continued from Page 1)

Union had sent to North Vietnam and which the United States had underestimated for a time, he said.

In appealing for Soviet understanding and continuation of preparations for the summit, he revealed that there were two schools of thought within the administration about Soviet intentions and motive in Hanoi's invasion of South Vietnam.

"One maintains that this operation was supplied, conceived and planned by the Soviet Union in order to impose the maximum humiliation on us prior to the summit," he declared.

The Second Theory

"Another school of thought maintains that, to be sure, the Soviet Union supplied the weapons and therefore is to be held responsible for some of the consequences, but did not plan this operation, that it could not have considered it in its interests to take such extreme action," Mr. Kissinger said.

"We tend to lean toward the latter interpretation. We do not assume that this was a deliberate plan to humiliate the United States."

Mr. Kissinger refused to give an outright prediction that the mining of North Vietnamese ports would eventually help to stop Hanoi's offensive in the South.

He said the attempt to choke off Soviet weapons would probably have little impact on the current fighting, but could be expected to have results "in the next round."

"It was a decision reached prayerfully and I believe that it will work, but only events will prove if it will," he said.

Nixon's Address

In his address last night, Mr. Nixon said that air and naval attacks against military targets in North Vietnam, begun after North Vietnam launched its offensive, will continue.

The stringent new war measures will cease when all American prisoners of war held in North Vietnam are released and when an internationally supervised cease-fire is agreed to throughout Indochina, Mr. Nixon said.

At that point, the United States will cease all acts of war in Indochina and will withdraw "all American forces from Vietnam within four months," he promised.

Countries with ships in Haiphong and other North Vietnamese ports have been notified, the President said, that their ships will have "three daylight periods" to leave in safety.

"Any ships attempting to leave or enter these ports after three days 'will do so at their own risk,' he said.

Delayed Action Fuses

The Navy, reiterating the warning today, said the minefields around the entrances to seven ports will be armed at 1100 GMT Thursday. The mines, row by row, were equipped with delayed action arming devices. "There reportedly are 36 ships in Haiphong harbor and others in other ports."

The Navy said mines were being laid around the entrances to Haiphong, Hon Gai, Cam Pha, Vinh, Quang Khe, Dong Hoi and Thanh Hoa. Hon Gai and Cam Pha are northeast of Haiphong while Vinh, Quang Khe, Dong Hoi and Thanh Hoa are in the North Vietnamese panhandle.

Warning on Cargo

Adm. Thomas Moorer, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, said the United States will take whatever action is necessary to keep vessels from landing cargo in North Vietnam. But he said U.S. warships would not intercept supply vessels on the high seas.

Speaking to reporters after appearing before the Senate Armed Services Committee, he did not specify what preventive action would be taken.

He claimed the mining of harbors was not strictly a blockade in terms of international law. "A blockade must interdict on the high seas," he said.

The President last night justified the extraordinary new actions, long proposed by the military and previously rejected both by him and by President Johnson as too provocative, on the grounds that they represent the only way "to stop the killing."

He declared that this country has made "every reasonable offer and tried every possible path" to end the war at the conference table, only to have Hanoi reject every proposal.

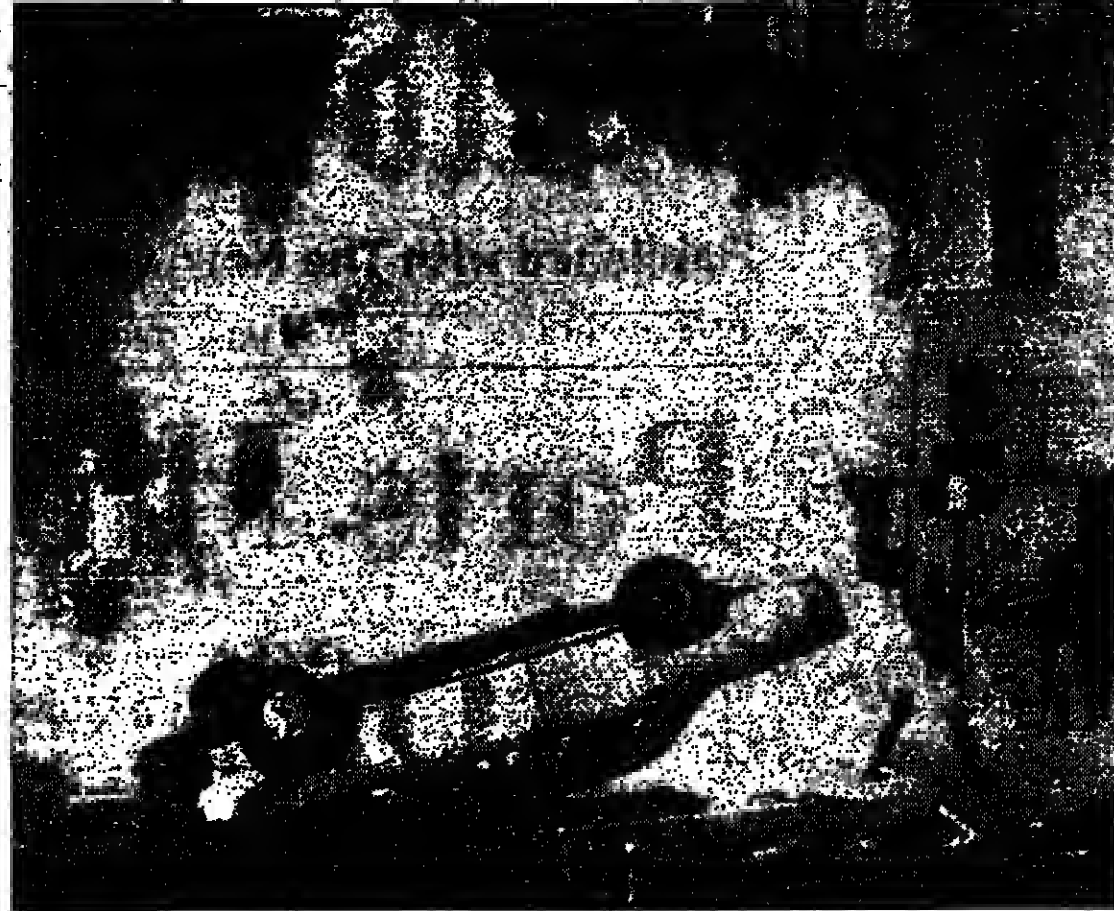
The President appealed to the American people to support him in these "difficult moments" and said that all the world "will be watching."

He said he wants to end the war and bring American troops home, but that he is fighting for "a genuine peace, not a peace that is merely a prelude to another war."

4 U.K. Convicts Borrow Forklift, Scale Wall

ATLSPUR, England, May 9 (UPI)—Four prisoners spotted an unguarded forklift truck in a prison workshop yesterday, borrowed it, drove to the prison wall and hoisted themselves over.

A police spokesman warned that all four are "potentially dangerous." One—Albert D. Stone, 22—was serving a life term for murder.



FIERY PROTEST—An empty police car was overturned and burned Monday night by demonstrators in Berkeley protesting the President's plan to mine North Vietnam harbors.

Demonstration at UN, Arson in San Jose

Students Protest Nixon Program

NEW YORK, May 9 (AP)—Student protests broke out shortly after President Nixon announced his new Vietnam strategy last night and continued today in scattered cities across the country.

Numerous arrests were made in the renewed demonstrations, and in San Jose, Calif., a fire, apparently started by an incendiary device, caused \$200,000 damage at an Army Reserve station.

Mr. Nixon's televised announcement that he had ordered the mining of all North Vietnamese ports sent hundreds of students and others marching in protest against the Vietnam war. In only a few instances, such as a march in New York City, was there violence.

In Washington, protesters shouting "Stop the war... Defuse the bombing... Impeach the President" were ejected from the House visitors' gallery today while congressmen were debating Mr. Nixon's Vietnam policy.

At the United Nations, young, bearded Vietnam veterans struggled with UN guards in the public lobby as they pressed a protest against Mr. Nixon's order.

The guards closed all the gates to the UN headquarters when about 300 people gathered across the street in a demonstration organized by the Vietnam Veterans Against the War, and they got information, according to a UN spokesman, that the demonstrators planned to storm the headquarters area.

However, eight of the demonstrators—seven young men and a young woman—finally were let into the lobby. They clashed with guards who tried to push farther into the building.

Police in San Jose said a second incendiary device caused \$1,000 damage to a Navy-Marine Corps training center in Berkeley, Calif., 60 miles north, six persons were arrested after 500 protesters overturned and set fire to an empty police car during a torchlight parade last night.

The demonstrators ripped down an eight-foot-high chain-link fence around the former "people's park," and about 300 of them headed to the University of California campus, overturning mailboxes, telephone booths and newsstands and smashing windows along the way.

In Binghamton, N.Y., 48 anti-war demonstrators were charged with disorderly conduct today after they allegedly blocked entrances to the federal building.

Seven carloads of demonstrators blocked rush-hour traffic on Chicago's Eisenhower Expressway this morning, causing a two-mile jam. Nine of them were arrested.

Impeachment Threat in House

Democrats Attack, GOP Defends Nixon Move

By Spencer Rich and Richard L. Lyons

WASHINGTON, May 9 (UPI)—The Senate Democratic caucus laid down a direct challenge to President Nixon's Vietnam policies today condemning his "escalation of the war" by a 29-to-14 vote and endorsing a proposed Vietnam fund cutoff by a 35-to-8 vote.

The caucus also voted 44 to 0 against postponing a Senate floor vote on the fund cutoff until Mr. Nixon returns from his trip to Moscow late this month.

The votes came after three hours of stormy debate in which senators like Gale W. McGee of Wyoming and Sam J. Ervin Jr. of North Carolina argued that the caucus should withhold action at this time in order to give the President a chance to "back out," as Sen. McGee put it, on his latest Vietnam move.

Meanwhile, in the House of Representatives, Rep. Bella Abzug, D. N. Y., charged that Mr. Nixon's decision to mine North Vietnam's harbors amounted to "high crime." She said she and other House members would introduce a resolution to impeach the President.

Majority Leader Mike Mansfield, of Montana, said the 35-to-8 vote approving the modified fund cutoff proposed by Sen. Frank Church, D. Idaho, and Sen. Clifford P. Case, R. N.J., was the first caucus endorsement of a fund cutoff.

The Case-Church plan, as modified, would stop all funds for all U.S. land, sea and air combat operations in Indochina four months after North Vietnam agrees to release U.S. prisoners of war. An earlier version, already contained in the State Department-USIA bill now before the Senate, would cut off funds on Dec. 31, subject to the release of prisoners.

Move to Modify

Its sponsors moved to modify the language after the President, in his speech last night, said all U.S. use of force would stop four months after a cease-fire and prisoner release.

Opposition to the President's war escalation was proposed by Senate Foreign Relations Committee Chairman J.W. Fulbright, who called for a vote of "no confidence" in the President. That was modified, however, to a vote of "disapproval" of his "escalation of the war," and in that form it passed, 29 to 14.

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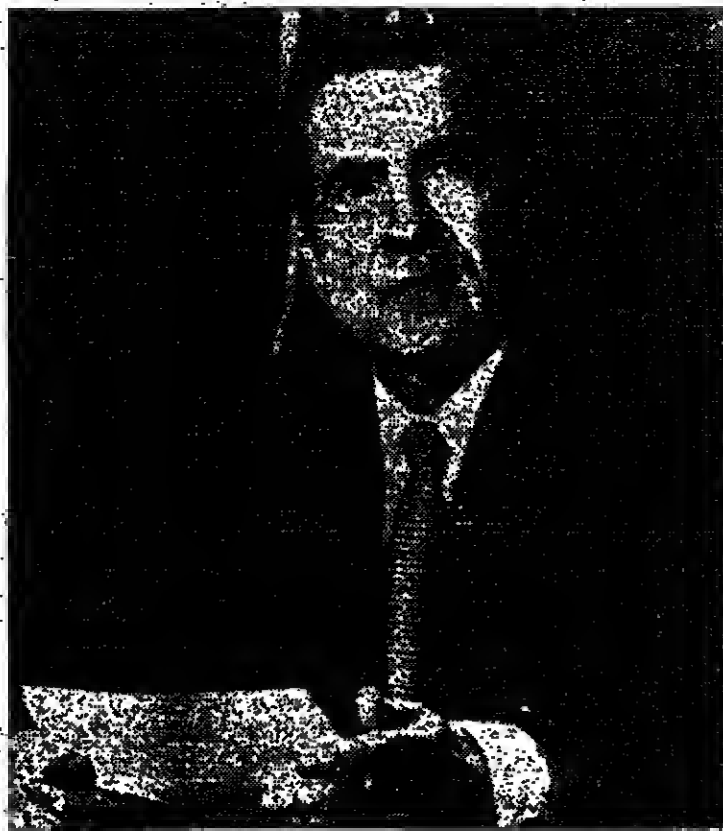
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Nixon's Address on Vietnam



Associated Press

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS—President Nixon in White House office Monday night after delivering his nationwide speech ordering the mining of North Vietnamese ports.

WASHINGTON, May 9 (Reuters)—This is the full text of President Nixon's television address Monday night.

On April 20, I sent Dr. Kissinger to Moscow for four days of meetings with General Secretary Brezhnev and other Soviet leaders. I instructed him to emphasize our desire for a rapid solution to the war and our willingness to look at all possible approaches. At that time, the Soviet leaders showed an interest in bringing the war to an end on a basis just to both sides. They urged resumption of negotiations in Paris and indicated they would use their constructive influence.

I then authorized Dr. Kissinger to meet privately with the top North Vietnamese negotiator, Le Duc Tho, on Tuesday, May 2, in Paris. Ambassador Porter, as you know, resumed the public negotiations in Paris on Thursday, April 27, and on Thursday, May 4.

At those meetings, public and private, all we heard from the enemy was bombastic rhetoric and a replaying of their demands for surrender.

For example, at the May 2 secret meeting, I authorized Dr.

The Negotiations

Here is what over three years of public and private negotiations with Hanoi has come down to:

The United States, with the full concurrence of our South Vietnamese allies, has offered the maximum of what any President could offer. We have offered a de-escalation of the fighting. We have offered a ceasefire with a deadline for withdrawal of all American forces. We have offered new elections which would be internationally supervised with the Communists participating both in the supervisory body and in the elections themselves. President Thieu has offered to resign one month before the elections. We have offered an exchange of prisoners of war in a ratio of 10 North Vietnamese prisoners for every one American prisoner they return.

North Vietnam has met each of these offers with insolence and insult.

They have flatly and arrogantly refused to negotiate an end to the war and bring peace.

Their answer to every peace offer we have made has been to escalate the war. In the two weeks alone since I offered to resume negotiations, Hanoi has launched three new offensives.

In those two weeks, the risk that a Communist government may be imposed on the 17 million people of South Vietnam has increased. And the Communist offensive has now reached the point that it gravely threatens the lives of 60,000 American troops who are still in Vietnam.

Two Issues

There are only two issues left for us in this war.

First, in the face of a massive invasion, do we stand by, jeopardize the lives of 60,000 Americans, and leave the South Vietnamese to a long night of terror? This will not happen. We shall do whatever is required to safeguard American lives and American honor.

Second, in the face of complete intransigence at the conference table, do we join with our enemy to install a Communist government in South Vietnam? This, too, will not happen. We will not cross the line from generosity to treachery.

We now have a clear, hard choice among three courses of action: immediate withdrawal of all American forces; continued attempts at negotiation; or decisive

a great nation—a nation which is interested, as America has always been, in peace and not in conquest. However, when the enemy abandons all restraint, throws its whole army into battle on the territory of its neighbor, and refuses to negotiate, we face a new situation.

In these circumstances, with 60,000 Americans threatened, any President who failed to act decisively would have betrayed the trust of his country and the cause of peace.

I have therefore concluded that Hanoi must be denied the weapons and supplies it needs to continue its aggression. In full coordination with the Republic of Vietnam, I have ordered the following measures which are being implemented as I am speaking to you.

1—All entrances to North Vietnamese ports will be mined to prevent access to these ports and North Vietnamese naval operations from these ports.

2—United States forces have been directed to take appropriate measures within the internal and claimed territorial waters of North Vietnam to interdict the delivery of supplies.

3—Rail and all other communications will be cut off to the maximum extent possible.

4—Air and naval strikes against military targets in North Vietnam will continue.

These actions are not directed against any other nation. Countries with ships presently in North Vietnamese ports have been notified that their ships will have three daylight periods to leave in safety. After that time, the mines will become active and any ships attempting to leave or enter these ports will do so at their own risk.

Conditions

These actions will cease when the following conditions are met:

First, all American prisoners of war must be returned.

Second, there must be an internationally supervised ceasefire throughout Indochina.

Once prisoners of war are released, and once the internationally supervised ceasefire has begun, we will stop all acts of force throughout Indochina.

At that time we will proceed with a complete withdrawal of all American forces from Vietnam within four months.

These are terms which would not require surrender and humiliation on the part of anybody. They would permit the United States to withdraw with honor. They would end the killing and bring our POWs home. They would allow negotiations on a political settlement between the Vietnamese themselves. They would permit all the nations which have suffered in this long war to turn at last to the urgent

works of healing and peace. They deserve immediate acceptance by North Vietnam.

It is appropriate to conclude my remarks tonight with some comments directed individually to each of the major parties involved in the continuing tragedy of the Vietnam war.

To Hanoi

First, to the leaders in Hanoi: Your people have already suffered too much in your pursuit of conquest. Do not compound their agony with continuing arrogance. Choose instead the path of a peace that redeems your sacrifices, guarantees true independence, and ushers in an era of reconciliation.

To the people of South Vietnam: You shall continue to have our firm support in your resistance against aggression. It is your spirit that will determine the outcome of the battle. It is your will that will shape the future of your country.

To other nations, especially those which are allied with North Vietnam: The actions I have announced tonight are not directed against you. Their sole purpose is to protect the lives of 60,000 Americans who would be gravely endangered in the event that the Communist offensive continues to roll forward, and to prevent the imposition of a Communist government by brutal aggression upon a nation of 17 million people.

To Moscow

I particularly direct my comments tonight to the Soviet Union. We respect the Soviet Union as a great power. We recognize the right of the Soviet Union to defend its interests when they are threatened. The Soviet Union, in turn, must recognize our right to defend our interests.

No Soviet soldiers are threatened in Vietnam. Sixty thousand Americans are threatened. We expect you to help your allies. You cannot expect us to do other than continue to help our allies.

But let us, and let all great powers, help our allies only for the purpose of launching invasions against their neighbors. Otherwise the cause of peace, the cause in which we both have so great a stake, will be seriously jeopardized.

Our two nations have made significant progress in our negotiations in recent months. We are near major agreements on nuclear arms limitations, on trade, on a host of other issues. Let us not slide back toward the dark shadows of a previous age. We do not ask you to sacrifice your principles or your friends. But neither should you permit Hanoi's intransigence to blot out the

prospects we together have so patiently prepared.

We are on the threshold of a new relationship that can serve not only the interests of our two countries but the cause of world peace. We are prepared to continue to build this relationship. The responsibility is yours if we fail to do so.

To Americans

Finally, to the American people: I ask you for the same strong support you have always given your President in difficult moments. It is you most of all that the world will be watching.

I know how much you want to end this war. I know how much you want to bring our men home. I think you know, from all that I have said and done these past three and a half years, how much I, too, want to end the war and bring our men home.

You want peace. I want peace. But you also want honor and not defeat. You want a genuine peace, not a peace that is merely a prelude to another war.

At this moment we must stand together in purpose and resolve. As so often in the past, we Americans did not choose to resort to war. It has been forced upon us by an enemy that has shown utter contempt toward every overture we have made for peace.

That is why tonight I ask for your support of this decision, a decision which has only one purpose—not to expand the war, not to escalate the war, but to end this war and to win the kind of peace that will last. With God's help and with your support, we shall accomplish that great goal.

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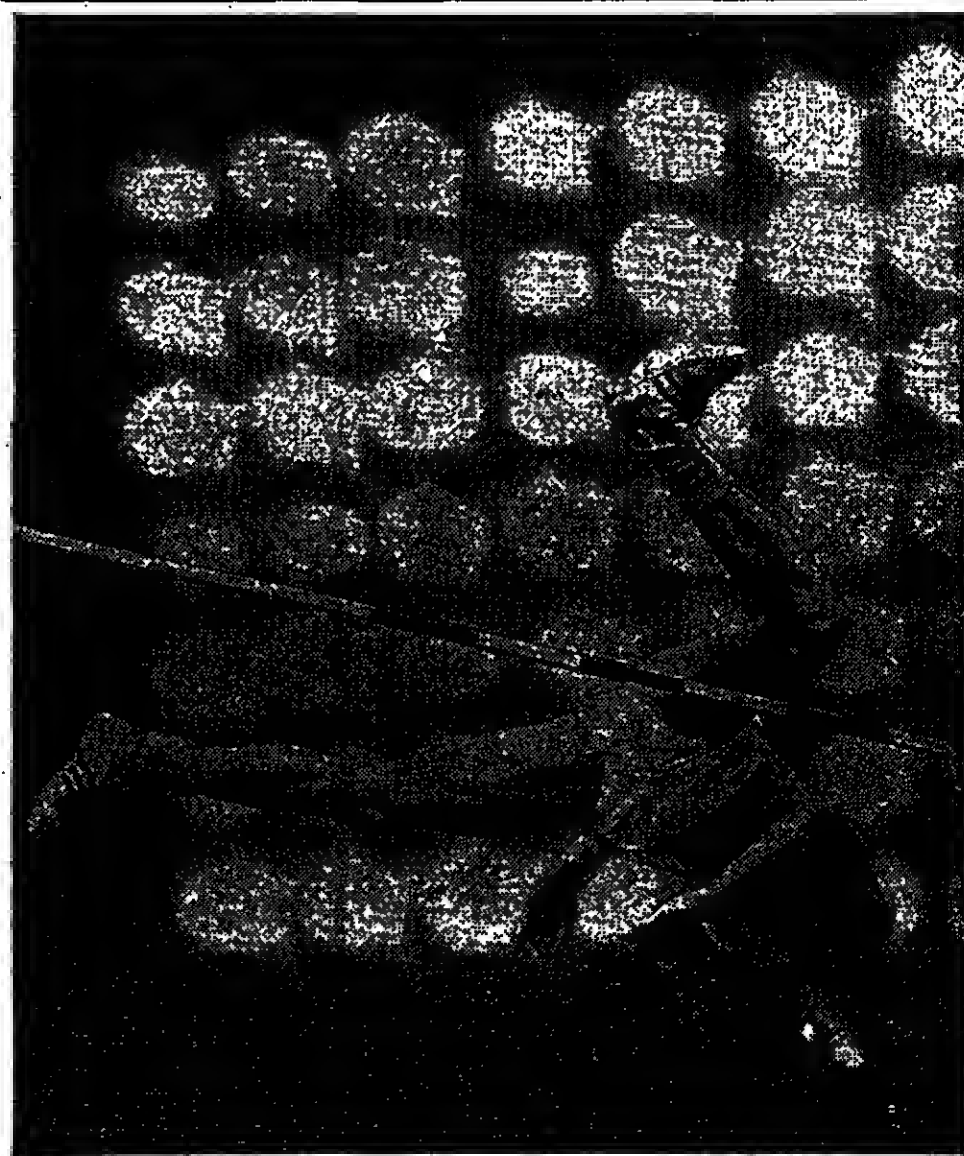
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thousands of computer calculations helped Siemens find the solution: batteries of floodlights on the roof and on 65-metre towers, equipped with 550 newly developed halogen metal-vapour lamps. Each gives out light equivalent to eighteen 1000-W incandescent bulbs. Between them they use 2 million Watt. And the "colour" of the light — equivalent to daylight —

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In Paris Statement

North Vietnam Rejects 'Nixon's Ultimatum'

PARIS, May 9 (AP).—"The Vietnamese people will never accept Mr. Nixon's ultimatum," the spokesman for the North Vietnamese delegation to the Paris peace talks declared today.

In the first official reaction from Hanoi to President Nixon's speech announcing the blockade of North Vietnamese ports, the spokesman said:

"As long as the Nixon administration continues its aggression in Vietnam, pursues its policy of 'Vietnamization' of the war and continues escalating the war against the Democratic Republic of (North) Vietnam, the entire Vietnamese people, united as a single man, are resolved to pursue their struggle of resistance until obtaining their fundamental objectives: independence, freedom and peace."

Hanoi Statement
The North Vietnamese statement went on:

"In stubbornly opposing every negotiated solution to the Vietnamese problem, in deciding to

mine the ports of the DRVN and to intensify air and naval attacks against the DRVN, Mr. Nixon has taken the gravest step in the escalation of the war to date, hurling an insolent challenge to the Vietnamese people, to the socialist countries, to peace-loving countries, to the American people and people of the entire world.

Path of Negotiation
"Mr. Nixon is not only against the DRVN but equally against the right of free navigation of countries in their relations with the DRVN."

The Hanoi spokesman said the Vietnamese people and the North Vietnamese government "invariably advocate the path of negotiation to settle peacefully the problem of Vietnam. But the Vietnamese people will never accept Mr. Nixon's ultimatum."

Nixon Policy

He said that ever since Mr. Nixon took office, he has "feverishly" applied a policy of "Vietnamization of the war," which the spokesman said meant "to intensify the war of aggression in Vietnam and extend it throughout Indochina, and to trample underfoot the commitment of the United States to totally and unconditionally halt bombardments and all acts of war against the DRVN."

"Tonight, a Hanoi delegation source said that Xuan Thuy, the chief North Vietnamese negotiator, will leave tomorrow for Moscow en route to Hanoi for con-

sultations. The talks have now been indefinitely suspended.

During the absence of Mr. Thuy the delegation will be led by Nguyen Minh Vy. The source said that Le Duc Tho, member of the North Vietnamese Politburo who arrived back in Paris April 30 from Hanoi, will remain here for the time being. Mr. Tho has the title of special counselor to the delegation.

The Viet Cong delegation today also accused Mr. Nixon of laying down an ultimatum to the Vietnamese people, but declared that they will "never give up as long as they have not realized their sacred objectives." A delegation statement called on the President to "immediately halt all of his acts of war... and engage in serious negotiations."

Hanoi Prepared

HONG KONG, May 9 (Reuters).—There was no immediate comment out of Hanoi on Mr. Nixon's decision to mine North Vietnamese harbors. But the newspaper Nhan Dan, reacting to earlier press reports that Mr. Nixon might blockade Haiphong and step up air attacks, said the North Vietnamese were "resolutely prepared to defeat any new war provocation."

The editorial, which was broadcast by Hanoi radio this afternoon after Mr. Nixon's address, said the President would be following in the footsteps of former President Lyndon B. Johnson by escalating the war against North Vietnam.

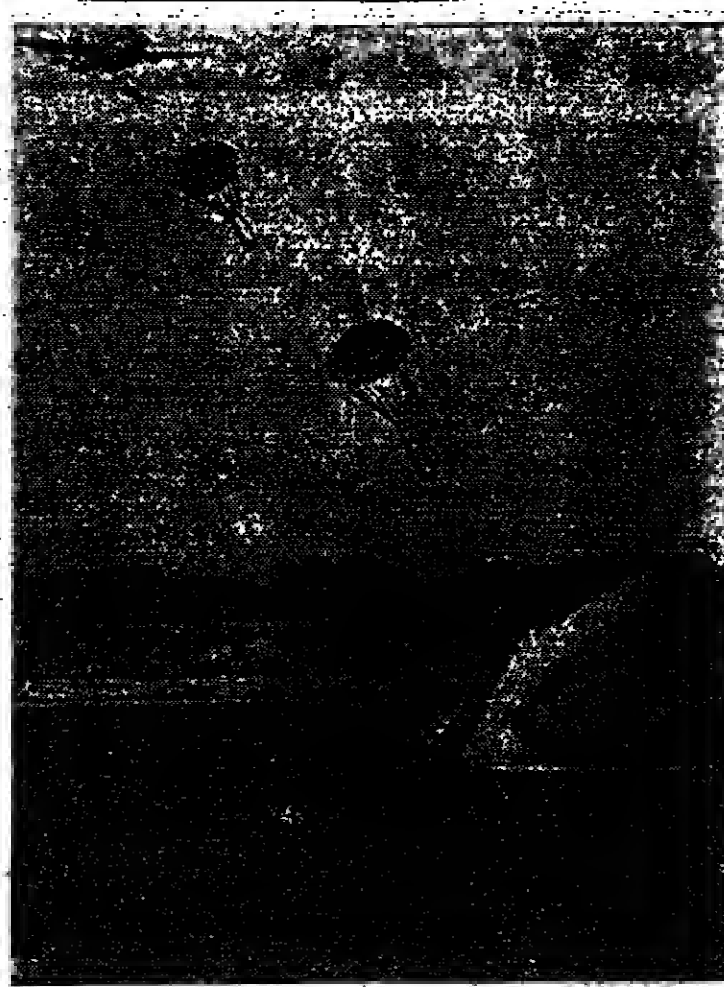
Such escalation would reveal that the Vietnamization policy had failed disastrously, the editorial added.

Crash in Tonkin Kills U.S. Admiral

SAIGON, May 9 (AP).—The first U.S. Navy admiral to be killed in the Indochina war died Monday night when his helicopter apparently developed an engine failure and crashed in the Tonkin Gulf. Two high-ranking members of his staff were reported missing in the crash.

The dead officer was Rear Adm. Rembrandt Robinson, 47, who commanded about 23 destroyers and destroyers bombarding North Vietnamese positions along the coast. He was commander of cruiser-destroyer Flotilla 11, based in San Diego, Calif.

Missing in the crash were Capt. Edmund B. Taylor Jr., 40, chief of staff of Flotilla 11, and Comdr. John M. Leaver, 38, the operations officer. Seven American Army, Marine and Air Force generals have been killed in the war.



MINING TECHNIQUE—A 1958 U.S. Navy photograph and drawing combination showing how mines are played by parachuting them from high-speed attack airplanes.

U.S. Explains Actions to UN As Collective Self-Defense

By Jesse W. Lewis Jr.

WASHINGTON, May 9 (WP).—Consistent with President Nixon's address to the nation, the State Department last night informed the United Nations Security Council of the decision to mine North Vietnamese ports and spelled out in more detail the scope of the operation.

Significantly, in both the President's statement and in a letter to the Security Council there was no mention of the word "blockade," a term signifying under international law the use of naval force on the high seas in time of war.

In a letter to be circulated as a council document, U.S. Ambassador George H. Bush said the mining and interdiction operations are being taken as "measures of collective self-defense" and are limited to "within the internal waters and claimed territorial waters of North Vietnam."

North Vietnam claims a 12-mile territorial sea.

When asked about comparison with the quarantine of Cuba in

1962 and the difference between Mr. Nixon's action and a formal blockade, a State Department legal expert declined to comment.

In another diplomatic move, the State Department called in the envoys of the 14 NATO countries a half-hour before Mr. Nixon's address. Under Secretary of State John N. Irwin 2d read the text of Mr. Bush's letter to them.

The mood of the briefing was described as "somber" by one U.S. aide. A NATO ambassador was heard to say that the mining "is something that a lot of people feel should have been done earlier."

After the formal briefing, several of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization diplomats went to the Madison Room and watched the President's broadcast on television.

Other foreign diplomats were summoned to the State Department, including envoys from Switzerland, Taiwan, Finland and Somalia. At least one of the 36 ships in Haiphong harbor is of Somali registry.

Mines Called Safest Way To Block Aid

U.S. Hopes to Avoid Clash With Russians

By Michael Getler

WASHINGTON, May 9 (WP).—One of the oldest and least glamorous of weapons in the vast U.S. arsenal—the anti-shiping mine—has suddenly been invoked as the American weapon of choice in the duel now unfolding with the Soviet Union.

For millions of Americans, raised on World War II movies in which these hobbling, black sea-borne bombs blow freighters to bits, the use of such devices for a critical role in the missile age may seem unreal.

Yet, in the Nixon administration's current predicament, the mines are an obvious first choice, now that the decision apparently has been made that the outcome in Vietnam is important enough to the United States to run the risk of a confrontation with the Soviet Union.

The use of these weapons is intended to try to halt the North Vietnamese offensive in South Vietnam by shutting off the flow of Soviet and Communist-bloc ships that take a steady stream of arms into the North.

Avoids Bigger Risks

The presence of the mines is regarded by the administration as a way to achieve this without taking the even greater risks of a full-scale naval blockade in which U.S. warships would try to stop Soviet supply vessels in a scene reminiscent of the Cuban missile crisis of 10 years ago.

For the last several weeks, hundreds and possibly thousands of aerial mines—the types that can be carried by Navy carrier-based planes—have been loaded on ammunition ships at the big U.S. base at Subic Bay in the Philippines and are now on Navy carriers off the Vietnamese coast.

These mines weigh about 1,000 pounds each and are seeded by Navy A-6 and A-7 attack planes. They are dropped in patterns around harbors and are equipped with special electronic devices that allow them to be pre-set, much like an alarm clock.

The mines can be dropped into the water and set to be "armed"—that is, ready to go off if a ship comes near—several hours or even days in advance.

A 3-Day Delay

Thus, there can be a three-day delay, as the President said, in which ships in a mined harbor can get out before the mines are armed or during which incoming ships can make a decision whether to proceed.

The United States has several types of aerial mines. Some are pressure sensing—that is, after they are armed they explode when the mine senses the change in pressure created by a passing ship.

Others explode when the sound of a ship's engines is detected. Others respond to the magnetic field set up when a ship's hull passes nearby. Others combine these various techniques.

The mines are dropped from planes and are anchored to the ocean or harbor floor. The mines are usually attached to a long cable and "float" from these anchors at various depths below the surface.

Aid to Removal

Anchoring the mines and laying them in patterns helps minesweepers remove them after the military crisis is over. U.S. minesweepers are also said to be able to disarm the mines electronically.

The Russians have a large fleet of minesweepers. There have been unconfirmed reports that some may be leaving Soviet ports but not as yet heading toward Haiphong.

The answer to this, U.S. military planners said, is simply laying more mines without a direct showdown with the Russians. "It's simply the cleanest way to do the job," one military planner said.

In U.S. Experts' View

Mining's Effect on War Se Long-Term, Not Short-Run

By William Beecher

WASHINGTON, May 9 (NYT).—Pentagon analysts say that the mining of Haiphong and other harbors of North Vietnam may have a negligible effect on the war over the short run but a substantial impact over the long run.

Over the short term, the analysts concede, even effective denial of outside war supplies probably would not cripple enemy offensive capabilities in the South for several weeks.

To be really effective, they note, mining probably should be accompanied by a persistent bombing campaign to cut traffic over two rail lines and eight roads from China.

But over the longer term, these analysts believe, denial of large quantities of gasoline, artillery and anti-aircraft ammunition and tanks would make it quite difficult for North Vietnam to continue to attack and even to withstand South Vietnamese counteroffensives aimed at driving the enemy from captured territory.

Freighters Diverted

Well-placed military sources said that the B-52 raid in the Haiphong area about three weeks ago so disrupted unloading and storage facilities that in recent days, North Vietnam has diverted freighters enroute from Canton and Hong Kong for Haiphong to the secondary port of Hong Kong, about 20 miles north.

Military sources said that sophisticated modern mines are very difficult to sweep with minesweepers. "It's become a much higher risk business than ever before. The mines have all kinds of devices to thwart such efforts," one Pentagon official said last night.

Question Raised

The President did not use the word blockade at any point. But one source in his speech said in a letter informing the United Nations of American intentions, raised a question whether some sort of naval blockade was involved.

Mr. Nixon said that Saigon and Washington are "advising their respective naval and air forces to take appropriate measures within the internal and claimed territorial waters of North Vietnam to prevent the delivery of sea-borne supplies to North Vietnam."

Issues Arising Decided

WASHINGTON, May 9 (NYT).—Deputy Secretary of State Kenneth Rush said in a TV interview today that no decision has been made to bomb any port.

Asked what the United States would do if the Soviet Union should send minesweepers clear the approaches to the Vietnamese ports, Mr. Rush said: "We are not yet faced with a decision that you suggest. When we are faced with it, we will determine what we will do and we will not allow supply reach the shore."

9.8 to 12% Instead of 15%

U.S. Pay Board Scales Do Increases for Longshoremen

By Edward Cowan

WASHINGTON, May 9 (NYT).—The Pay Board, by a vote of 5 to 1, has decided to permit wage increases of 9.8 to 12 percent for 49,000 East and Gulf Coast dock workers.

Frank E. Fitzsimmons, president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, said the only union official still on the seven-member board, was the only dissenter last night in a decision that scaled back a labor-management agreement which had contemplated a 15 percent increase.

The board limited the wage increase to 55 cents per hour as contrasted to the 70 cents agreed to by the International Longshoremen's Association and employers from Boston to the Gulf Coast of Texas.

The authorized increases were well above the Pay Board's general rule for restraining inflationary pressures by limiting settlements to 5.5 percent, or 7 percent in exceptional cases.

Productivity Boost

George H. Boldt, the board's chairman, said the board decided to breach the guidelines "because of significant work-rule changes in most of the ports which should result in greater productivity and considerable savings to the employers in the administration of the guaranteed annual income plan."

The board's decision was appreciably more generous than the

Verol

8.2 percent figure which board's staff had estimate be compatible with the lines.

Mr. Boldt, who read a statement to reporters following the four-hour hearing, disputed vigorously a claim that the White House had influenced the decision.

Mr. Fitzsimmons had a with a White House staff last week and also saw Mr. Nixon. The White House said that Longshoremen was not discussed.

"Not the slightest in a directly or indirectly," Mr. Boldt said when asked about the ability of White House to influence the decision.

Neither with Mr. Fitz nor anyone else," he added. Asked what he thought union's reaction would be, Boldt said: "I expect them to be disappointed along with what's now the land."

Johnson Due a Che

SAN ANTONIO, Texas (AP).—A spokesman for Brooke Army Medical Center President, Lyndon Johnson plans to enter a pitel briefly within the next days for a follow-up on related to his recent back. The examination sidered routine.

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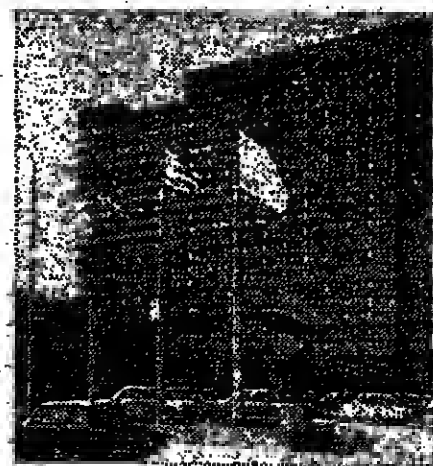
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Some Balloting Smiled

Democrats Vote in Primaries
In West Virginia, Nebraska

CHARLESTON, W.Va., May 9 (AP)—A lengthy primary ballot and some voting-machine foulups slowed the early voting today as West Virginia Democrats chose between Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota and Alabama Gov. George C. Wallace in a non-binding preference contest.

Idaho Mine's
Death Toll
Rises to 40

KELLOGG, Idaho, May 9 (AP)—Five more bodies were found today in the Sunshine mine, bringing to 40 the death toll in a fire that struck the nation's largest single-silver mine on May 1, exactly one week ago. Fifty-three miners still are missing. A four-man task force sent this morning in a special capsule to the bottom of the mine explored an 8,000-foot tunnel nearly a mile deep without finding any of the missing men. The crew then probed without success a 4,000-foot-long tunnel.

The bodies were found in two different areas. Four were near the No. 10 shaft at 3,100 feet, and one was at 3,700 feet. Discovery of the additional victims was announced by the mine's general manager, Marvin C. Chase. He said that air pumps had cleared smoke and gas from the area of the fire to allow crews to bring up all the bodies.

Hope Not Abandoned
Hope for the missing men on the 4,800-foot-deep level was faint but not completely abandoned. Levi Brake, a Bureau of Mines official from Phoenix, Ariz., said that the rescue team sent back word that the air was fresh and the entire drift being explored was clear.

Earlier, the rescue men telephoned to the surface that they had searched the entire, 600-yard-long, left-fork tunnel of the Y-shaped area and found only dynamite holes. These indicated that miners had been working there recently.

Study Says 2.2 Million in U.S.
Tried Heroin at Least Once

WASHINGTON, May 9 (AP)—Roughly 15 million Americans of high-school age and 700,000 adults say they've tried heroin at least once, a government survey indicates.

This is 6 percent of all young people aged 12 through 17, and 0.8 percent of adults 18 and over. The findings, released today by the National Commission on Marijuana and Drug Abuse, also indicate:

- 9.3 million Americans have tried hashish; 10 percent of young people and 5 percent of adults.
- 4.7 million have tried LSD, peyote or mescaline; 8 percent of young people and 7 percent of adults.
- 2.6 million have tried cocaine; 5 percent of young people and 1 percent of adults.
- 3.7 million have tried methamphetamine for nonmedical purposes. This is 8 percent of

Jewish Youths
Invade Austrian
Embassy in U.S.

WASHINGTON, May 9 (AP)—About 25 young men, identifying themselves as members of the Jewish Defense League, invaded the Austrian Embassy yesterday to protest what they said were lenient sentences and acquittals of Austrian Nazis.

The group, demanding an audience with Ambassador Karl Gruber, was first received by Minister-Councillor Hans Georg Ruffert.

Meanwhile, some of the group hung a Nazi flag with swastika and a poster saying "Don't visit Austria" on the wall of the reception room. Embassy personnel removed the flag and poster.

Mr. Gruber finally received three members of the group and explained that in Austria, as in every democracy, judges and juries are independent of the government.

The embassy spokesman said the group left the premises peacefully. A spokesman for the Jewish Defense League, however, said that embassy personnel attempted to riot the demonstrators by force, resulting in bloody noses and a black eye for the ambassador.

battle between Sen. Humphrey and Sen. George S. McGovern of South Dakota.

The real race in West Virginia concerned the state's 35 delegates to the Democratic National Convention, with Sen. Humphrey and Sen. McGovern running full slates against large numbers of uncommitted hopefuls. Results were not expected for several days.

In the major state contest, Secretary of State John D. Rockefeller 4th was favored over two rivals to win the Democratic nomination for governor. Republican Gov. Arch A. Moore Jr. is unopposed for nomination to a second term.

Obore for Voters
In Clarksburg and Charleston, lines formed during the morning at polling places as voters tried to cope with the lengthy ballot in the required three minutes.

Altogether, some 263 candidates sought the 35 Democratic delegate spots. A similarly large field sought the 18 Republican delegate slots. Candidate preferences were not on the ballot.

Only seven of 55 West Virginia counties use machines, including the populous Charleston and Huntington areas, and nearly two dozen machine foulups were reported this morning, mainly at polling places.

Sen. McGovern did not campaign here at all, but his supporters staged the kind of volunteer effort that has become a familiar pattern in other primary states this year.

In Nebraska, election officials attributed the heavy turnout to keen voter interest in local government and school-board elections and in proposed bond issues.

In Omaha, which has about 200,000 of the state's approximately 700,000 registered voters, the morning turnout was heavier than in the 1968 presidential primary.

Eleven Democrats were listed on the presidential ballot, including almost every mentioned candidate except Sen. Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts, who removed his name by filing a disclaimer affidavit.

But Sen. Humphrey and Sen. McGovern, campaigning intensively in the last week, turned the election into a two-way contest.

The Republican ballot listed President Nixon and Reps. John M. Ashbrook of Ohio and Paul N. McCloskey Jr. of California.

The presidential popularity contests were not binding on the 46 Republican and 24 Democratic National Convention delegates, also elected at the primary.

young people and 2 percent of adults. The findings are based on a survey of 3,286 Americans conducted for the commission last September and October by Response Analysis Corp. of Princeton, N.J.

The commission said it believes the survey to be the most comprehensive look ever taken at drug use in the United States.

Earlier this year, the commission released findings from the same survey which showed that 24 million Americans have tried marijuana at least once, and 8.3 million continue to use it. This is 14 percent of young people and 15 percent of adults.

Today's findings were the first to deal with use of other drugs. The commission said that it has no information on how many persons who try heroin or other drugs continue to use them.

Government estimates of the total of regular heroin users in the nation range from 300,000 to 700,000. But commission chairman Raymond F. Shafer, in a statement accompanying today's findings, said flatly, "Nobody knows how many addicts there are in this country."

Figures May Be Low
Mr. Shafer said that the survey may actually underestimate the number of persons who have tried heroin or other drugs. This is because the sample included only persons with fixed homes, and may have missed a large number of drug-users in jails, in hospitals or roaming the streets.

"It is clear that we are a drug-taking society," said Mr. Shafer, "and this includes the recreational use of drugs as well."

The commission's survey was released along with a 1,252-page appendix to its earlier report to the President and Congress on marijuana.

Boumedienne, Castro Confer
ALGIER, May 9 (UPI)—Premier Fidel Castro of Cuba and President Houari Boumedienne met today for their first round of political talks on the second day of Mr. Castro's official visit to Algeria.

Mr. Castro, on a nine-nation tour that will culminate in Russia, came to Algeria from Guinea, his first stop.



LINEWOMEN—Mary Stabell (left) and Carol Tyrer gave up their jobs as New York Telephone Co. office representatives to become cable splicers, and good ones. After a three-week training program, their boss says, "These girls are amazing."

Two Women Win Damages for Air Hijack Injuries

NEW YORK, May 9 (NYT)—Two New York women were awarded \$70,000 today for injuries they sustained a year and a half ago while leaving the emergency exit of a Pan American Airlines jumbo jet that had been hijacked

by Arab terrorists in Amsterdam and flown to Cairo.

Mrs. Maria Salmon and her mother, Mrs. Celia de Assen, were injured after the plane had landed at Cairo airport on Sept. 6, 1970. The Boeing-747, which was insured for \$33 million, was

later blown up by the hijackers. A State Supreme Court jury held the airline responsible.

Mrs. de Assen was awarded \$60,000 and Mrs. Salmon, who is a tour manager for another airline, \$10,000 for injuries that included broken legs and shock.

U.K. Railmen
Vote Renewal
Of Slowdown

To Work to Rule, Ban
Overtime as of Friday

LONDON, May 9 (Reuters)—Britain's three railway unions tonight voted to resume on Friday their go-slow tactics in a campaign for increased pay, posing a new threat of disruption to nationwide train services.

Union leaders ordered that a ban on overtime and a work-to-rule slowdown by train drivers should begin Friday at a minute past midnight.

A slowdown last month—when drivers refused to move trains unless operating rules were scrupulously followed—was halted by court order for 14 days, but this cooling-off period ran out at midnight last night.

The unions, representing 300,000 railmen, have agreed with management of the state-owned British Rail system on a 12 1/2 percent pay rise and a £20 weekly minimum wage. They are deadlocked on the date of its implementation.

The unions want the higher pay rates back-dated to May 1, while British Rail's management is holding out for June 5.

Finnish News Strike

HELSINKI, May 9 (Reuters)—The first nationwide strike by Finnish journalists started here early today after the breakdown of all-night mediation attempts.

The strike affects all the daily newspapers, most weekly publications, press and photo agencies.

Indian Parliament Receives
Report on Kashmir Clashes

NEW DELHI, May 9 (AP)—Defense Minister Jagjivan Ram told Parliament today that India had to withdraw from two posts in the Tithwal sector of Kashmir State during Friday's clashes with Pakistani forces.

He also said that the Indian Army in that sector suffered 83 casualties—34 killed, 56 wounded and three missing.

He said that a cease-fire was effected at India's initiative, to be followed by a flag meeting between the local commanders to discuss, demarcate and restore the actual line of control.

But no flag meeting has yet been held and efforts for arranging one are continuing, he said.

Captured Territory
The defense minister said that the Indian Army had captured 13.2 square miles of Pakistan-held Kashmir in the Lipa Valley during the two-week war in December.

This area was the scene of bitter fighting on Friday, he said. At about 3 a.m. Friday, Pakistani troops in battalion strength, supported by artillery, made "a surprise attack" on one of the Indian posts, 10 miles southeast of Tithwal, he said.

This post was manned by 70 Indian troops, who were outnumbered 10 to one, he said. They withdrew from this post after a four-hour engagement "after having fought back and inflicted heavy casualties on the intruding forces."

Mr. Ram said that there was a second "surprise attack" at 1:45 p.m. in more than battalion strength at another post in the same area. Outnumbered Indian troops held their position until 6:45 a.m. Saturday, when they had to withdraw.

The defense minister said that it was not possible to rush reinforcements to the area because of the difficult mountain terrain.

He said that he could not give the extent of Pakistani casualties, although they were estimated to be much higher than those suffered by the Indians.

The minister said that Pakistan wanted to internationalize this incident by demanding that UN observers be brought into the picture. But India is resisting this attempt and striving to insure that the dispute is settled bilaterally.

The defense minister said that he would not like to link this border incident with the proposed summit meeting between Pakistan President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto and Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

9 Convicts Die
In Indian Riot

NEW DELHI, May 9 (AP)—Police fired into about 500 rebellious convicts yesterday in eastern India, killing nine and wounding 150 to 180, United News of India reported.

A UNI report from Patna, the capital of Bihar State, 520 miles southeast of New Delhi, said police fired after the prisoners had controlled the Bhagalpur jail for two days. The prisoners were pressing for jail reforms, the report said.

The police assault began with baton charges and the firing of 77 tear-gas grenades, the report said, quoting the Bhagalpur district commissioner. The officer said police were met with arrows, stones and sticks. Bhagalpur is 125 miles east of Patna.

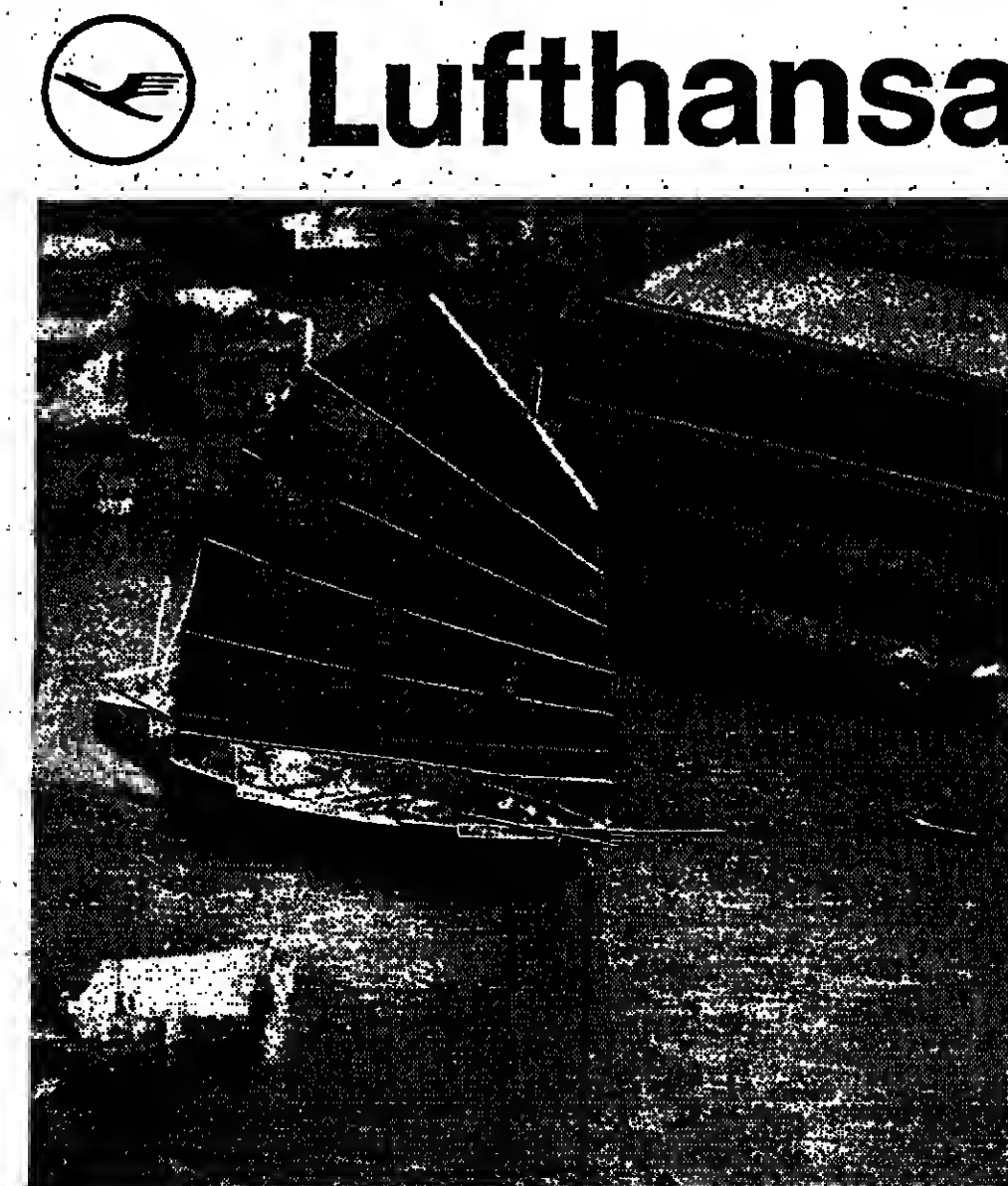
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Another Rubicon

The American experience in Vietnam has been a succession of Rubicons crossed, of dice cast, each declared inevitable, each leading in turn to another choice, another river to cross. Now President Nixon has made his own choice: to meet the North Vietnamese offensive with the mining of Haiphong harbor and the bombing of supply lines from China. And it is, although only one in the chain of grim events, perhaps the most serious of all.

That the provocation was great can be taken for granted. Hanoi would neither accept liberal terms for a peaceful settlement, nor wait for Mr. Nixon to pull out all American forces. Whether it feared that Vietnamization, given more time, might work, or whether it was specifically trying to crown its long war with triumph over both Americans and South Vietnamese is immaterial. The North Vietnamese took risks and losses that were avoidable—under any common-sense appreciation of the conditions. And Mr. Nixon has responded in kind.

Some kind of blockade of North Vietnam has been in the wind from almost the beginning of the war. It was not undertaken, because, as the President said, in Vietnam "the United States has exercised a degree of restraint unprecedented in the annals of war." But, contrary to Mr. Nixon's statement, Americans cannot be particularly proud of this, because it was not an act of grace. Rather, it was a determination to avoid the kind of complications that followed the march to the Yalu in Korea—a direct threat to China; a direct involvement with the Soviet Union.

Now the President of the United States has abandoned one of these restraints, in a move that is dubious in international law and morality—for a state not formally at war to set up a blockade, in effect if not in set terms, raises many questions. Moreover, bombs and mines do not distinguish among persons, cargoes or flags. In addition, the action risks all the positive benefits Mr. Nixon has been seeking, and had almost within his grasp, through his active policy of negotiation, rather than confrontation. Finally, this step cannot be immediately decisive in respect to the military crisis in South Vietnam.

The President did leave one escape clause in his dramatic move. It is an important one: an internationally supervised cease-fire without conditions; the release of American prisoners by Hanoi, and the "complete withdrawal of all American forces from Vietnam within four months." These, as the President said, are not humiliating terms for the other side. They would permit a political settlement by the Vietnamese. And they would end the bloodshed.

The temptation for other nations to cross their own Rubicons in this situation is great. The North Vietnamese have already denounced the President's terms as an "ultimatum," which at best begs the question. But while crossing Rubicons may score debating points, and save national honor, it leaves too many dead behind, risks too many more dead across the river, for any positive benefits that might accrue. How many Rubicons—to mix a geographical metaphor—lie this side of Armageddon?

Saving SALT

The many dangers that lie ahead in Vietnam are exceeded only by the threat to the peace of the world if President Nixon's imposition Monday night of a blockade of North Vietnam undermines the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks accord that is virtually assured in Helsinki.

The historic importance of the impending nuclear missile pact has now led one of the Pentagon's most stalwart supporters on Capitol Hill, Sen. John Stennis, the chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, to observe that the strategic arms agreement "is more important than Vietnam."

Prospects for a missile curb have been greatly improved by Moscow's agreement in summit exchanges to include submarine-launched as well as land-based missiles in the projected offensive weapons freeze. Soviet reluctance to yield to this American demand had been the chief remaining issue in the first-stage arms pact being drafted in Helsinki. The United States, in return, evidently is prepared to agree to Soviet demands for parity in limiting defensive anti-ballistic missile systems—the other troublesome issue yet to be finally resolved.

Under a reported compromise agreement, both countries will have the same number of ABM launchers, 150 to 200 probably, as Moscow insisted. But the Soviet Union evidently has agreed to an asymmetric scheme under which the United States can defend two Minuteman sites, each of which contains many more ICBM silos than the one ICBM site the Soviet Union will defend in addition to its existing Moscow ABM system. Intricate agreements on radar numbers and locations also are believed to have been worked out.

The ABM limitation, which will be in treaty form, is of far greater importance than the

offensive missile freeze. The assurance that anti-missile defense will be held to a low level interrupts the traditional offense-defense race in weaponry. It reduces the incentive on both sides to expand MIRV multiple warheads and other offensive missiles and opens the way for a second-stage agreement to curb MIRV and roll back offensive missile numbers. The huge offensive missile build-up of recent years has been fueled largely by fear that the other side would perfect an anti-missile defense that would destroy the stability of mutual deterrence.

The offensive missile freeze, of limited duration pending negotiation of a comprehensive second-stage arms control pact, will meet the Pentagon's most vocal immediate concern. It will limit the over-all Soviet ICBM force and also halt expansion of the giant Soviet SS-9 ICBMs, and the mysterious "big hole" silos, constructed presumably for a new generation of monster missiles. But it reportedly will not bar missile modernization or even replacement of missile submarines by newer, longer-range underwater boats such as the projected American ULMS.

The offensive weapons race could continue, both in expensive new submarines and numbers of MIRV warheads, as well as in qualitative improvements. But the expectation is that the pace will slow down, pending negotiation of further accords.

Long years of negotiations still lie ahead finally to stabilize the strategic arms balance and eliminate some of the vast overkill both sides have constructed. But the first-stage agreement that now seems virtually assured promises a new era of increased security that should favor a wider East-West détente.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

The Earth Cleaners

Will next month's mammoth United Nations conference in Stockholm on "The Human Environment" do any good? More than 1,500 delegates and observers from more than 100 countries will have 11 days in five separate conference halls to debate plans designed to save the world from what has lightheartedly become known as "Doomsday." This is supposed to be the point at which population and industrial growth will have to stop if our world is not to cease to function. The Massachusetts Institute of Technology has set a term of 70-100 years within which the problems concerned will have to be solved—or else.

Of course, pollution of all kinds is an increasingly serious problem. Urban development, food production and the depletion of natural resources are all matters which require close monitoring and control by national and local authorities, particularly in densely populated and industrialized countries like Britain. Again, the problems arising from an increasing population are of immense importance to poor countries with a subsistence level of living. One trouble about the Stockholm conference, however, is that all the matters enumerated above, with the exception of pollution of the ocean and the atmosphere, can be dealt with only by national governments and not by any form of international declarations of intent.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

Nixon's Dilemma

President Nixon is confronted with a tragic dilemma: to run the risk of a defeat in the field, the first in American history, or to go back on his determination to bring all "the boys" back home. In either case it is from an impossible operation that Mr. Nixon is trying to extricate himself. Unless he considers the escalation of the war as a means—very risky indeed—of reviving the negotiations. If such is the case, the intransigence displayed by the White House may be only a facade behind which a major political concession is perhaps being prepared.

—From La Nation (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

May 10, 1897

PARIS—An admirable instance of generosity has been provoked by the fearful fire in the Rue Jean-Goujon. An anonymous donor has addressed to the Committee of the Charity Bazaar the sum of 387,438 francs, which, with the 45,000 francs taken on the first day of the fair, represents the total proceeds of last year's sales. To be added to this sum is the total of the subscription raised by the Figaro, which this morning amounts to 582,039 francs. Thus again is the irony of fate exemplified; out of evil has come good.

Fifty Years Ago

May 10, 1922

PARIS—The Casino de Paris, one of the oldest vaudeville houses in Paris, known to Americans by association with Gaby Deslys, Harry Piller, Maurice Chevalier, Mistinguett, and Pearl White, was destroyed by a fire yesterday afternoon. There is nothing left of the theatre but stark, naked walls pointing to the sky and the dressing rooms of the actors. The fire, which is believed to have been caused by a short circuit, started in the wings and developed such heat that it melted the metal fire curtain. No one was hurt.



The Unscheduled Withdrawals

The Medium-Boiled Egg

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—Italy may have the most democratic regime in the Mediterranean but it suffers from one disturbing weakness: It doesn't often work. As Salvinelli said of the Versailles Treaty: "It's too hard to be soft and too soft to be hard."

The Christian Democratic party, around which governments are customarily formed, has seen its recent leadership concentrate on watching where the crowd is going—so it can rush out, and be discovered at its head. This is not vibrant leadership.

For the past decade the crowd moved gradually leftward and one premier after another sought to accommodate coalitions that further extended an "opening to the left." This trend seems to have been halted by the present election which saw the national mood edging slightly toward the right.

Stability

The word "stability" must be emphasized. Once again remarkable stability in the public mood was reflected. The neo-Fascists gained somewhat but, considering that their vote was combined with the former monarchists, their rise is not frightening. They have passed their peak.

Less easy to chart but more deeply significant of the national mood was the fact that both Communists and Christian Democrats campaigned on a more conservative line than at any time for a decade. Each party was acutely aware of the resentful mood in puzzled and ineffectual Italy.

The business community resents strikes and labor unrest; labor resents high rents and price inflation. The farmers have been plagued by both and the nation as a whole has been living off its capital by producing more and consuming less.

Yet this profoundly disturbing condition seemed to have no deep-seated reflection in the vote. The extreme right-wing was well below its 1953 zenith and the non-

Communist moderate left and center was within its customary range on the electoral spectrum.

The campaign of violence waged by far-out "groups" on the left and right seemed only to reinforce a majority desire for law and order to which even the Communists thought it useful to cater.

Crisis Solution

Every time the Italians face a new political crisis they end up by doing hardly anything. It is difficult when assaying this latest vote to foresee deep-seated changes.

Perhaps Amintore Fanfani, whose keen political nose scented the rightward switch among his own Christian Democrats, will emerge as the next political strong man. But it may take months before things change, since two major parties have national conventions this autumn.

A wise French diplomat once observed of his Latin neighbors: "Italy is like a cat. When you throw it out of the window it isn't killed. It lands on its feet." The people are enormously shrewd and, having had no efficient central administration, they know how to scramble. In other lands when things get very bad, the state must intervene; not in Italy. The parliament is ridiculous, comic, with all its games and conspiracies. But the nation moves forward—sometimes with astonishing speed.

Useful Accomplishments

The Italian nation hasn't been moving forward during the past year but it managed this week to get a reprieve from possible catastrophe and a chance to inject some vitality into a rather undynamic system. There has been a truce of the tiny parties which allowed the giant political combines a certain ability to maneuver. Yet basic flexibility remains a feature of the outlook.

Churchill once said of democracy that it is the worst political

system—except for all the others—and it is surely true, since the death of France's Fourth Republic, that Italy's is the worst democratic system that can be imagined. Log-rolling, indecision and personal rivalries are all placed at a ridiculous premium.

Nevertheless, as in France between 1946 and 1958, the inept Italian democracy has managed to accomplish many useful things including a massive internal population shift from south to north and a sustained economic boom that only flagged last year.

Moreover, it has demonstrated that when a really strong and respected democrat takes hold, a man like the late Premier De Gasperi, the medium-boiled Italian egg is capable of a special political life of its own. When that happens it tends neither to the hard-boiled dictatorship of fascism nor to the soft-boiled chaos of anarchy, both of which seemed to threaten Italy but a few months ago.

Nixon's Political Future on Line

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON.—With his speech Monday night, President Nixon made it more than ever inevitable that the Vietnam war—the issue which above all others, gave him the presidency—will determine whether he remains office in this election year.

His decision to mine the North Vietnam harbors and risk a direct confrontation with the Soviet Union represents a political gamble second only in significance to the military-diplomatic showdown the President deliberately provoked.

Associates said Nixon took the risk knowingly, and his own past pronouncements bear out their view.

Held Accountable

In his first major speech on Vietnam as President—delivered just a week less than three years ago—the President said: "In my campaign for the presidency, I pledged to end this war in a way that would increase our chances to win true and lasting peace in Vietnam, in the Pacific, and in the world. I am determined to keep that pledge. If I fail to do so, I expect the American people to hold me accountable for that failure."

A year later, in April, 1970, Mr. Nixon defended his decision to send American forces into Cambodia by saying: "I would rather be a one-term President and do what I believe is right than to be a two-term President at the cost of seeing America become a second-rate power and to see this nation accept the first defeat in its proud 180-year history."

On Monday night, as he made a move far more hazardous in its implications than the Cambodian incursion, the President invoked that same rhetoric and again asked the nation to give him "the same strong support you have always given your President in difficult moments."

But his own words—and the scenario leading to the decision—implied the realization that it is his neck that is on the line politically—and no one else's—in this decision.

As he said at the time of Cambodia, "I made this decision. I take responsibility for it. I be-

Thieu a Stumbling Block

Time to Negotiate

By W. Averell Harriman

Mr. Harriman, U.S. Ambassador-at-Large under Presidents Kennedy and Johnson, was the first chief U.S. negotiator at the Paris peace talks.

WASHINGTON.—The prospects for negotiated peace in Vietnam were never more favorable than when President Nixon took office. Less than three months had passed since we had reached the understanding with the North Vietnamese which permitted the ending of the bombing to be followed immediately by substantive peace talks between the four parties.

At the time North Vietnam signaled its willingness to reduce the level of violence by withdrawing almost 90 percent of its troops—22 of 25 regiments—from the northern two provinces of South Vietnam, which had been the area of fierce fighting. Half went over 300 miles into North Vietnam. The United States was then in a favorable bargaining position since it had over one-half million men in South Vietnam.

President Thieu sabotaged the talks from the very outset. Although he had agreed in October, 1968, to join the negotiations after the bombing stopped, he first reneged on his commitment and then created the undignified dispute over the shape of the table in order to break up or at least delay talks until the new Nixon administration took office.

Finally, just before Inauguration Day, the path was cleared for substantive negotiations including the private talks, which were the only place progress could be made.

Instead the new administration took at the first talk the forging of a closer bond with the South. Thieu saw his primary goal as maintaining his personal position. This meant opposing a negotiated solution since any compromise would inevitably have eliminated his power.

Thieu scuttled real negotiations by refusing to have his representative participate in private meetings with the Viet Cong, which he claimed would give them undue prestige. Two months later, he consented to tolerate private meetings, but stated under no circumstances would he agree to a coalition government or permit a Communist party in South Vietnam. We had great difficulty in getting North Vietnam to agree to negotiate with Thieu in the first place and now they refused to deal with him.

The Nixon administration has continued to give Thieu veto power over the United States negotiating position. American soldiers were to die to maintain Thieu in office. Despite "a avowed objective of giving the South Vietnamese the right of self-determination, the administration helped create and then excused the force of Thieu's reelection in a one-candidate race. That phony re-election of an unpopular and repressive president who cannot survive a settlement marked the rise of another major opportunity for peace. Last July, at a time when the military and political situation within South Vietnam appeared favorable to us, the other side put forward a seven-point peace

proposal. Certain provisions as those for safe withdrawal of American troops, for release of prisoners, for guarantees against reprisals and for international supervision seemed to meet the American requirements. The results of careful explorations would have been what we can know, since the administration concentrated its energies making unrealistic demands on the re-election of Thieu, who predictably caused the North Vietnamese to conclude that United States was not serious seeking a settlement.

Men with long contact in Hanoi, whose opinion I regard as reliable, told me that North Vietnam has agreed to an independent South Vietnam for a period of 10 years and to Communist participation, but not domination of the government. Saigon. Furthermore, they favor a North Vietnamese takeover in Indochina. A long-term reconstruction program including North Vietnam, as suggested by both Presidents Johnson and Nixon, would give a real incentive for a period of peace.

The administration has long tried to end American involvement through its program of Vietnamization, while slowly withdrawing U.S. troops. This path for continuation of the war rests on the proposition that the South Vietnamese could accomplish without 500,000 Americans what they could not accomplish without them. The current enemy effort exposes the failure of Vietnamization. The Thieu government must care, at the very least, to survive with increased American naval support. This is an endless war with continued American participation and with no possibility of the release of our increasing number of prisoners of war.

Today, it is more obvious than ever that there is no alternative to the negotiation of a compromise settlement, although we must recognize that we are not dealing from our strongest position. While negotiations have been going on, this administration has never accepted the concept of a neutral, nonaligned South nor has it given up its futile attempt to maintain a pro-American government in Saigon. If we accept the principle of non alignment and agree to the prompt withdrawal of all American forces, I believe there is still an opportunity for a responsible settlement. That will give the South Vietnamese a more reasonable chance for their future than would continued war.

Le Duc Tho's statement a week that the North was trying to impose a Communist government on the South, his emphasis on the guarantee of South Vietnamese against reprisals by either side, should be explored. This greatly war is a desperate situation, the imperfect, is infinitely preferable to the continuation and we be hailed by the peoples of world. This time, the opportunity must not be lost.

lieve it was the right decision. I believe it will work out. If it doesn't, then I am to blame. This is a decision and his critics are not.

There is no way Nixon can shift responsibility for the decision to mine the harbors, if it fails of its objective or brings on a wider war. Equally, there is no way his political opponents can deny him credit for the strategy if it succeeds in halting the Communist offensive and speeding an end to the war.

It was as closely held as any decision of his term. In defending it, the President specifically invited the alternative urged by virtually every Democrat who may oppose him in November's presidential election: quick withdrawal of the remaining U.S. forces from South Vietnam.

Nixon said that "from a political standpoint," the withdrawal option "would be a easy choice for me to accept. I did not send over one-half million Americans to Vietnam. I have brought 500,000 home."

But he said that course would leave South Vietnam helpless, and any real hope of securing the release of U.S. prisoners of war, and jeopardize world peace—all propositions his political opponents would dispute.

Throughout his term, Nixon's political fortunes have risen and fallen with the public judgment on the likelihood of his redeeming his key 1968 promise that he had a plan "to end the war and win the peace."

The latest Gallup Poll reading,

based on an early February survey, showed 51 percent of American people approved Nixon's handling of the Vietnam war, while 39 percent were opposed and 10 percent had no opinion.

That was his highest standing in 18 months and reflected his confidence that the reduction in American involvement in the war would continue.

But the "Vietnamization" program was thrown into doubt the North Vietnamese Easter offensive, and Nixon's speech tacitly conceded failure of long-cherished dream of Saigon's army become militarily self-sufficient.

At the same time, he was faced to tell the American people in the plainest language he has used, that the path to negotiated settlement appears blocked by what he termed "insolence and insult" of Hanoi diplomats in Paris.

Instead, he decided to peace—and his political future on what may be America's roll of the military dice.

Criticism of his decision seems inevitable. But as Nixon said the time of Cambodia, he also does not have "the luxury of criticism" on this question.

"The decision that I made," he said then in words that Monday night's action, "bring the peace that we all want—in my opinion. I could be wrong, but if I am wrong, responsible, and nobody else. That is a responsibility he be called upon to defend at polls this November."

Irish Republic to Vote Today In Entry in Common Market

DUBLIN, May 9 (UPI)—Premier Jack Lynch predicted today that a "yes" vote in tomorrow's Irish Republic referendum on joining the European Common Market would help bring the two islands of Ireland closer together.

Mr. Lynch was speaking at a news conference on the eve of the first Common Market referendum to be held by any of the eight applicant states. All seek to join the European Economic Community on Jan. 1, 1973.

The premier said he was confident the Irish people would vote in favor of entry. Opinion polls have indicated that more than 50 percent will vote affirmatively, but he said he would not treat Irish opinion surveys with caution.

Mr. Lynch said that if the people's decision was "yes," it could lead to a new era of peace and prosperity in the Republic, and that the Republic would be able to join the other six member states of the Community.

He said that the Republic would be able to join the other six member states of the Community, and that the Republic would be able to join the other six member states of the Community.

press conference, cries of "traitor" rang out from anti-market members of the Sinn Féin group, the political arm of the Irish Republican Army. The premier was jostled at one point.

Demonstrators included Bernadette Devlin, a Northern Ireland member of the British Parliament, and Sinn Féin leader Tomás MacGiolla.

Miss Devlin said: "We will fight to keep this country out of the bosses' Europe."

"We demand the land for the people and the factories for the workers. And if Jack Lynch signs us into the bosses' Europe, our struggle will go on and we'll walk around Jack Lynch, through Jack Lynch and over Jack Lynch."

Mr. Lynch said Common Market membership would mean bigger industrial and agricultural export markets for Ireland.

"Tomorrow can be one of the great moments of Irish history," he said, "a moment when, as a free nation, our people can choose a great community of free nations in Europe, and work with them toward solving the national and international problems of our time."

Kennedy Attacks Bloody Sunday Report as Biased

WASHINGTON, May 9 (AP).—Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D., said yesterday that the "bloody Sunday" report of Lord Chief Justice Widgery of England is a "biased and distorted account" of the killing of 13 civilians in Londonderry in January.

"On its face," Sen. Kennedy said in a statement, "the report is a biased and distorted account of the killing of 13 civilians in Londonderry in January."

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Officially, the Irish Republic will vote today on whether to join the European Common Market. The opposition includes the Irish Labor party, the Irish Congress of Trade Unions and the two wings of Sinn Féin.

Supporters of entry forecast benefits for agriculture and industry, better social benefits and increased earnings. They say that remaining outside would lead to cultural and economic stagnation.

Critics say the Republic would suffer from rising prices and loss of its sovereignty. Ireland would have only three votes out of 61 in the Council of Europe, they point out.

Just under 1.8 million people are eligible to vote tomorrow. Among other applicant countries, Norway is holding its referendum Sept. 24-25 and Denmark on Oct. 2. Britain has decided against a referendum.

SALT Session On as Usual, Lasts an Hour

HELSINKI, May 9 (UPI).—Negotiations for a nuclear arms pact between the United States and the Soviet Union went on here today in a businesslike atmosphere, despite America's naval mining to bar Russian war supplies to Hanoi, conference sources said.

The sources said no side issues were brought up during the plenary session held at the American Embassy.

Instead the U.S. chief negotiator, Gerard C. Smith, and his Soviet counterpart, Vladimir S. Semynov, made preliminary plans for another plenary session tomorrow or Thursday.

Today's session lasted 60 minutes. Sources said there have been no discussions on when to terminate the current round, the seventh since the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks started here Nov. 17, 1969.

Soviet Trade Minister Has Washington Talks

WASHINGTON, May 9 (UPI).—Soviet Foreign Trade Minister Nikolai Patolichev, 67, arrived yesterday with Commerce Secretary Peter Peterson at the start of a week-long visit to the United States.

Mr. Patolichev arrived Sunday night for general discussions on U.S.-Soviet trade and to identify U.S. products that U.S. businessmen may be interested in exporting to Russia.

Mr. Peterson's predecessor, William French Wilentz, visited the Soviet Union last year to seek stepped-up trade.



MOON MAPPERS—Soviet and American delegations met in Washington Monday to cooperate in mapping the moon. Heading delegations were Y.P. Kiyenko (left) of the main administration of geodesy and cartography in Russia and Capt. William T. O'Bryen, chairman of Apollo lunar exploration of NASA. Meeting grew out of a 1971 agreement between NASA and Soviet scientists for space cooperation.

Rift Grows Inside IRA

Officials Say Provisionals Attack Them

BELFAST, May 9 (UPI).—The Official wing of the Irish Republican Army today accused the militant IRA Provisionals of waging a campaign of violence against its members. Violence also continued against the British Army. A bomb exploded among "security" army huts in Londonderry, injuring 11 soldiers.

An official IRA statement said growing attacks on its members by the Provisional wing reached "a vicious climax" when a girl in the Catholic Ardoyne area was "physically assaulted and searched at gunpoint" by a Provisional.

"Another Official member was kicked and beaten by Provisionals," it said. "The attacks seem to be on a coordinated basis throughout the whole Belfast area."

The Marxist-oriented Official wing of the IRA has long been verbally warring with the breakaway Provisionals, but this was the first time the Officials have publicly accused their ideological opponents of escalating the feud with physical violence.

Burundi President Charges Rebels Committed Atrocities

KAMPALA, Uganda, May 9 (Reuters).—Burundi's President Michel Micombero said last night that armed bands had committed "indescribable atrocities" in Burundi in the last few days.

But the president, in his first radio broadcast since the attempted coup in Burundi 10 days ago, added that the situation in almost all parts of the tiny East African state was back to normal.

A few hours later, however, missionaries reported trouble had broken out again.

Several thousand people are reported to have died in the coup attempt, which was accompanied by massacres in many parts of southern Burundi.

In his eight-minute message, broadcast repeatedly by the government radio, the Voice of Revolution, monitored here, President Micombero said, "In the last few days our country has been through tragic times. Armed bands, animated by barbarous and inhuman feelings, fell upon our peaceful population."

"Mothers with babes in arms were massacred, children were mutilated, and indescribable atrocities were committed by these bandits. Mothers-to-be were treated so horribly that it defies human understanding."

Families Wiped Out

Col. Micombero said members of the armed forces had also been killed, some of them as they were entering their barracks and others on the field of battle.

He appealed to Burundians to be calm and united, so that urgently needed help could be organized for people living in those areas most affected by these "tragic events."

President Micombero assured Burundi's four million people that those responsible for the country's troubles will be made to feel the full weight of the law, but he did not say who they are.

British missionaries in outlying parts of Burundi said today that new and serious trouble has broken out in at least three areas of the tiny East African state.

They were trying to evacuate their stations because security has deteriorated sharply, they added in radio-telephone conversations monitored here.

A missionary speaking from four miles outside the northern provincial center of Ngozi said that for the first time since the attempted coup sparked widespread disorder, he had not been able to reach the town.

Similar reports came from missions in the east and south. In the east, Italian missionaries left their station last night to try to reach the capital, Bujumbura, it was reported here.

In Dar es Salaam, meanwhile, it was officially stated that nearly 8,300 refugees have fled from Burundi to Tanzania. International aid groups are mounting an urgent relief operation.

Officials of the United Nations and charity organizations met yesterday in the far western town of Kigoma, near Burundi's southern border, to organize aid for refugees who have been pouring in for several days.

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Mussolini's Passport Auctioned for £1,200

LONDON, May 9 (Reuters).—Benito Mussolini's passport for the year 1922, the year of the Fascist "march on Rome" which brought the dictator to power, was sold for £1,200 to a private buyer at Sotheby's, the London art auctioneers, today.

Sent for sale by an anonymous woman, the passport was issued by the Milan police on Dec. 27, 1921, and contains details of Mussolini's personal description, birth, parentage and his occupation, "journalist."

It is signed twice by the late dictator—once across his photograph—and stamped with seven visas for travel abroad and with frontier control stamps.

Train-Bus Crash Kills 3

FRITZLAR, West Germany, May 9 (UPI).—A passenger train smashed into a bus carrying 40 workers at a gateless level crossing today, the police reported. Three bus passengers were killed and 17 injured, some seriously.

Cannes Festival

Peter O'Toole Shines
In Official U.K. Entry

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

CANNES, May 9 (UPI)—If there is one film in Cannes that is not too long, it must be "Sins of the Fathers," the 7-minute slice of fairytale erotica that has been drawing crowds to a fifth-floor room in the Carlton Hotel. The showings of this modest movie, exhibited outside the competition, have now stopped as the film has been purchased by a distributor.

Outlets seem to have been left off the guest list. Every film that has been seen in the main program could have benefited from scissors. Precise timing appears a lost art.

"The Ruling Class" (2 hours 36 minutes) is officially representing Britain, an odd envoy of the crown. It has many merits, but concise editing is not among them. Peter Medak, the director, has exactly reproduced Peter Barnes' wild spoof of the crumbling English establishment. The film differs from the play on the London stage in only one particular: the acting. It is the acting and not the play that is the thing in the motion picture adaptation.

The 13th Earl of Gurney dies while enacting his highly fantasy of power and guilt. His mad nephew, incarcerated in a mental institution, inherits his title and vast country estate. The new earl, a religious fanatic, arrives clad as a Franciscan monk and is convinced that he is Jesus Christ, a delusion his scheming relatives are forced to accept. However, they snare him into a marriage with another uncle's discarded mistress, intending to return him to the asylum when an heir is born. Their plots go awry, for the madman is "cured," throwing off his pious robes, turning into Jack the Ripper and taking his seat with gaudy pomp in the House of Lords.

Peter O'Toole shines in his Jekyll-Hyde assignment, playing both roles with contagious enthusiasm and always—though the humor of the second half waxes macabre—for laughs. He is particularly engaging as the rollicking saint of the beginning and seems to relish the run as much as we do, cutting short his sermons with a rendition of the



Actor Robert Redford, left, Mrs. Redford and director Sydney Pollack at Cannes Festival.

"Varsity Drags" and shocking his staid family with his every utterance. It is perhaps the best performance he has yet given on the screen and is certainly his most versatile.

The script itself is extravagant burlesque. With its occasional song and dance numbers, it is more akin to one of the campy spectacles of the Alcazar night-club in Paris than to mordant satire. The witty mockery of archaic mores is far more enjoyable than the sinister melodramatics of the finish, which suggests that only a maniacal

murderer is qualified to wear the royal ermine. Part Two could be shortened, but one wishes there were more of Part One.

Pollack Film

"Jeremiah Johnson" (1 hour 52 minutes) is Sydney Pollack's new film, a philosophical Western, in which Robert Redford stars. It is based on a novel, "Mountain Man," by Vardis Fisher, and tells of a young fur-trapper of the early 19th century who, disgusted with "civilization," goes into the wilds to live alone. But though he has escaped from the laws of man, he finds himself confronted with the sterner rule of nature—to say nothing of the discomforting presence of unfriendly Indians. He marries a squaw to save his scalp and adopts an abandoned little boy, both of whom are massacred when the Redskins go on the warpath. The trapper's adventures in the winter Rockies and his dilemma are effectively depicted, but the collection of episodes needs tightening.

The critics' selection program serves as a sort of poet's corner of the festival. It has just presented two films that command attention. The first is "Fritz the Cat" (90 minutes) in which the impudent, sex-seeking feline of Robert Crumb's underground press comic strip becomes the leading character of a feature-length animated cartoon. Ralph Bakshi's version of the hippie cat's exploits among the drug-addicted riffraff in Greenwich Village, among black-power advocates and among nihilist bomb throwers is hilarious.

The second critics' selection of note is "Winter Soldiers," a documentary that records the evidence given at an investigation conducted by the Vietnam Veterans Against the War in Detroit in 1971. Cinematically the film

is crude, but the information it imparts is enough to make Ivan the Terrible's blood run cold and to make every American wonder why the government does not call the witnesses (ex-soldiers) to Washington to repeat their charges.

The witnesses disqualify themselves to some extent by their appearance. As Pierre, once he comes from behind the screen, he showed himself to be an excellent mime, not afraid to use his body, unlike many of his English contemporaries. His skills were seen at their best in "Vultures," which ranges from horror to a sudden break into a raucous music-hall number that revealed an unexpected talent for comedy. Unfortunately his abilities were not enough to prevent occasional boredom. Much of his material is weak, for which he must bear the blame since he commissioned

Entertainment in New York

NEW YORK, May 9 (UPI)—This is how reviewers rate new movies and plays:

Plays

"That Championship Season," a Public Theater production at the Off-Broadway Showcase Theater, got rave reviews from two critics.

Clive Barnes, of The New York Times, says: "Wow! Here at last is the perfect Broadway play of the season, perfectly acted and perfectly staged," adding that "there is only one minor thing wrong with it. It happens not to be on Broadway."

William Glover, of the Associated Press, praises: "Score another drama hit for the venturesome Public Theater organization with 'That Championship Season.' The play aims to say incisively a

Theater in London

Petherbridge in a One-Man Show

By John Walker

LONDON, May 9 (UPI)—While I share and so can appreciate many of those obsessive qualities found in actors—insatiable, megalomaniacal, paranoid—I find it harder to sympathize with their overwhelming desire to play Hamlet and to appear in one-man shows, since both have caused much suffering on my side of the footlights.

Edward Petherbridge has so far eschewed the former ambition, perhaps due to spending three years as Guildenstern in the National Theatre's "Rosencrantz and Guildenstern Are Dead." But he can now be seen in his own show, "Who Thought If?" at the Arts Theatre. It is, happily, much better than the last one-man show at that theater. Mr. Petherbridge is an actor of great talent, versatility, and charm.

The evening passes agreeably enough, although I feared the worst in the opening moments when he was seen prancing in silhouette as Pierrot. Once he comes from behind the screen, he showed himself to be an excellent mime, not afraid to use his body, unlike many of his English contemporaries. His skills were seen at their best in "Vultures," which ranges from horror to a sudden break into a raucous music-hall number that revealed an unexpected talent for comedy. Unfortunately his abilities were not enough to prevent occasional boredom. Much of his material is weak, for which he must bear the blame since he commissioned

it. In one instance, he gave writer Alex Durant nothing more than the title "Fanny for Two Masks" and duly received something as pretentious as that suggests. Mr. Durant relies on overblown rhetoric. The other author, Colin Bennett, uses words more precisely in the title piece, "Who Thought If?", before providing a ludicrously melodramatic finale. Mr. Petherbridge's fine judgment as an actor, his skill and daring, are not matched by his literary taste.

I would have preferred to see his talents put to use within a play, particularly at the Arts Theatre, which, in recent years, has presented little decent adult entertainment. The last good play that I can remember there was Roger Milner's "How's the World Treating You?" and that was in January, 1968. The present policies do seem to be a great waste of a delightful theater.

Lunchtime until May 13 at the Act Inn Theatre Club, above the Duke of Argyll in Brewer Street, London, W1, there is the British premiere of American writer Jack Macchia's "The Wives," which does credit to no one apart from its two actresses, Alexandra Dane and Margaret Robinson, who acquit themselves well despite the odds. It is directed by the theater's artistic director, Amos Mokedi, who seems to imagine, judging by a program note, that the play is not only sexually outspoken but also has a surprise ending.

It takes more than a few letter words to make a play spoken, and all that is sure about the ending is that it is obvious, predictable, along the rest of the development, dialogue, within seconds of opening scene.

Mr. Macchia's language is realistic, but otherwise he relies on artifice. The action takes place in a ladies' room, where two women meet and discover that each married the other's ex-husband and that this second marriage is unsatisfactory as the first is a Vassar graduate—tall, elegant, and inhibited, of course. The other is fat, sloppy, and going. Each admires the other for qualities they do not possess themselves, and what could have been written by a programmed computer.

On Monday, Donald Opened at the Cockpit Theatre, in his entertaining "Between the Bars."

Today, a musical of "Tom Brown's Schooldays" with book and lyrics by Maitland and John Maitland, music by Chris Andrews, Roy Dotrice, Judith Brown, Leon Greene, opens at the Bridge Theatre. It is directed by Peter Coo.

On Thursday, at the West End Theatre, there opens a production of "The School for Scandal," directed by Hovhannes Khachaturian.

At the National Theatre, Old Vic on Thursday, June 1, Mr. Petherbridge's production of "The School for Scandal,"

romantic—and what cure in the city."

Movies

"Puppet on a Chain," directed by Geoffrey Hare, with a play by Alastair MacLean, is on the novel by Mr. MacLean about the breaking of Amsterdam-based ring that is heron to America in the grandfather clock, and "tells the dolls dressed in Dutch national costume." The New York Times reports: "It's often pleasant to see a well-paced, and sensually harmless, despite the fact that almost everybody else the audience gets killed." Roy Greenson says: "The film, with 'The French Connection' instance, it is 'rather old-fashioned and distinctly inferior to the best'."

"Sun River" and "Sacred of the Sun," directed by R. F. H. and Larry Jordan, respectively, showing at the White Museum, "deal in 'real' between the Western mind and Eastern forms of social organization." Roger Greenson says: "Fulton's film succeeds, in part, because it is the more active of two movies." Greenson writes: "Whatever Larry J. intended to have going on movie, I don't think that thing much does." The expected "Sun River" is Fulton's two years of Corps service in rural

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES**Jeumont-Schneider Merger Pact**

Jeumont-Schneider plans to merge with S&W, Metall-Gertrud following the "failure" of talks with Oie, Electro-Mécanique, a French subsidiary of Brown Boveri of Switzerland. Jeumont-Schneider owns about 12 percent of Metall-Gertrud. The merger announcement said negotiations with Brown Boveri had failed because "conditions put forward by Brown Boveri meant that Jeumont-Schneider would have passed under the absolute control of the Swiss group." The statement added that "an agreement with Metall-Gertrud would allow a purely French solution" to the problems facing the heavy electrical industry.

Japanese Auto Exports Up in March

Japan's auto exports rose to 184,329 vehicles in March, a gain of 31.7 percent from a year earlier and 9.2 percent from the previous month, the Japan Auto Manufacturers Association reports. The exports were valued at \$298 million, up 49.5 percent from March, 1971, and 11.4 percent from February. Including auto parts, exports were valued at \$317 million, up 51.7 percent from a year earlier. March auto production totaled 552,781 units, up 4.97 percent from a year earlier. The March export total included 186,030 passenger autos, up 3.5 percent, 47,469 trucks, up 34.6 percent, and 800 buses, down 32.8 percent compared with a year earlier.

Japanese, EVR Partnership Ventures

Four Japanese firms have agreed to establish joint ventures in Tokyo and London to produce

and sell software for electronic video recording systems with EVR Partnership of Britain. The Tokyo firm will be owned 53.3 percent by EVR and 46.7 percent by Teijin, Hitachi, Mitsubishi Electric and Matsushita Electric. The London venture will be owned 50 percent by EVR. The two firms are expected to program and manufacture film packages for use on players to be produced in Japan by Hitachi, Matsushita Electric Industrial, Mitsubishi Electric and Tokyo Shibaura Electric under licenses granted by Columbia Broadcasting System of New York. EVR Partnership is a joint venture of CBS, Imperial Chemical Industries of Britain and Ciba-Geigy of Switzerland.

Airlines, Banks Form Hotel Company

Five European airline companies and five European banks have established a hotel corporation that plans to build 5,000 hotel rooms in major European cities before the end of 1975. The airlines are British Overseas Airways Corp., British European Airways, Lufthansa, Swissair and Alitalia. The new company, to be called European Hotel Corp., is to open its first hotel in London in March, 1973. In November, others are to be opened in Paris and Amsterdam. Details of the relative interests of the parties or total planned investment were not immediately available. The banks involved are S.G. Warburg & Co., Banca Commerciale Italiana, Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas, Deutsche Bank and Union Bank of Switzerland.

Tokyo's Payments Surplus a Problem**New U.S.-Japan Trade Dispute Looming**

By John M. Lee

TOKYO (NYT)—Despite agreement last year intended to resolve their differences, the United States and Japan appear headed for further political confrontation over trade and economic matters.

This is the assessment of officials on both sides of the continuing trade dispute.

At issue is Japan's huge trade surplus with the United States,

which totaled a record \$3.2 billion in 1971. Tokyo's surplus is Washington's deficit and a major contributor to the U.S. balance-of-payments problem.

Won Three Concessions

At President Nixon's instigation, the problem was forcefully attacked last year with the temporary 10 percent surcharge on imports of Japanese and other tariff-free goods and with other arm-twisting tactics that produced three major Japanese concessions.

These are "voluntary" curbs by Japan on textile exports to the United States; further relaxation of Japanese barriers to imports and the substantial 18.8 percent revaluation of the yen. In addition, "voluntary" restrictions on Japanese steel exports are being extended.

Currency changes to Washington's advantage were extracted from other countries as well, but the trade and other concessions

were not completely realized. The dollar was also devalued. To no one's real surprise, this package has produced no quick results. The Japanese trade surplus is not expected to shrink significantly this year.

There are several reasons for this. One is that currency changes, tariff changes and changes in trading partners all take time—possibly two years—to take effect.

The question is whether U.S. election politics will allow such a seriously resolution. Japan is worried that Mr. Nixon is already growing impatient and that he wants results to show by November.

Tougher Policy on Dumping

An example of this is seen in the get-tough policy on dumping that was adopted by the U.S. Treasury in April. Under this policy, which appears aimed at Japan, foreign goods that fail to reflect changed currency values in their export prices will be subject to dumping investigation.

Another reason for pessimism on the U.S.-Japanese trade account lies in the fact that the two economies are out of phase with each other.

Orthodox economic strategy calls for a devaluation to be accompanied by severe deflation to hold down domestic consumption and emphasize exports. But for political reasons, Mr. Nixon's strategy, having devalued the dollar, has embarked on strong domestic expansion at an annual rate of 8 percent in real terms—which can only suck in more Japanese imports.

Exports Rampant

The U.S. propensity to import is twice that of Japan. In the meantime, Japan continues in a relatively slow-growth phase with low domestic demand. Instead of the 12 to 15 percent growth of recent years, the Japanese economy increased by only 6.1 percent last year to a gross national product of \$285 billion—still the third largest in the world.

The outlook for overall growth this year is thus only about 8.9 percent—with exports rampant and imports sluggish in comparison.

The Japanese government is following orthodox strategy by coupling its revaluation of the yen with expansionary budget policies. The intent of sharp increases in public works programs and other stimulants is to increase domestic demand for imports and a greater share of Japan's own production.

It is not yet clear how successful this policy will be. The results should be apparent by fall, but there is already planning for additional government spending to assure results.

Ciba-Geigy Parent**Net Up 13.8% in '71**

BASEL, May 9 (AP-DJ)—Ciba-Geigy reported today that consolidated 1971 earnings of the parent company rose 13.8 percent to \$58 million Swiss francs (about \$25 million) from \$42 million francs in 1970.

The chemical and pharmaceutical company did not disclose its consolidated group profit, although the parent company accounts for less than a third of the group's sales.

Previously reported consolidated sales rose 10 percent last year to 7.3 billion francs with pharmaceuticals, the principal product line, recording an 11 percent increase to 2.3 billion francs.

The company said capital expenditures over the next few years would total about 2 billion francs, and that most of the projects could be financed internally.

Matsushita Quarterly Net Up; Sharp's Earnings Off in Half

TOKYO, May 9 (AP-DJ)—Earnings reports today from leading industrial firms and banks showed a mixed picture with only the banks reporting consistently higher figures.

Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. said consolidated net profit rose to the equivalent of \$51.5 million, or 57 cents per American depositor share (ADS), from \$37.7 million, or 37 cents per ADS, a year earlier. Each ADS represents 10 shares of common stock.

Sales rose to \$802.1 million from \$693.8 million.

The company attributed its gain to brisk demand for color television sets as well as increased productivity at its plants.

Sharp's Sales, Net Drop However, Sharp Corp. profits and sales for the half year ended March 31 were sharply lower. Net income was off 64.4 percent to 1.65 billion yen (about \$340 million) from the year-ago quarter, while sales were down 12.8 percent to \$3.82 billion yen.

Sharp, a leading manufacturer of color televisions, desk-top calculators and other electronics products, attributed the declines to last year's currency parity changes. It said TV exports were down 80 percent.

Mitsubishi Metal Mining, a major refiner of copper and other numerous metals, said profits and sales in the six months ended March 31 were down 7 percent from the year-ago period. Earnings totaled 1.11 billion yen on sales of \$4.29 billion yen. The company cut its semi-annual dividend to 2 yen a share from the 2.5 yen paid a year ago.

Maruzen Oil's profits dropped 23 percent in the half ended March 31 compared to those of the year-ago period. Net income was reported at 755 million yen while sales rose 18 percent to 149.15 billion yen.

Bank Reports

Among the banks, Dai-Ichi Kangyo reported profits of 12.64 billion yen, up 1.3 percent from the 1971 half. Revenues rose to

178.74 billion from 159.33 billion. The bank, the nation's largest, was formed last October as the result of a merger between Dai-Ichi Kangyo and Dai-Ichi and the year-ago comparisons represent combined totals of the two.

Profits at Fuyo Bank were up 3.6 percent in the latest half at 13.18 billion yen. Revenues totaled 147.21 billion yen, up from 125.25 billion in the 1971 half.

At Sumitomo Bank, net profit rose 1.7 percent to 13.63 billion yen as revenues climbed to 144.06 billion from 121.83 billion a year ago.

Sharp's Sales, Net Drop

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Canada to Cut Tax on Profits To 40 Percent**9-Point Slash in Rate Takes Effect on Jan. 1**

OTTAWA, May 9 (Reuters)—Canadian taxes on profits from domestic manufacturing and processing will be slashed next Jan. 1 to 40 percent from the current rate of 49 percent under a new budget presented to the House of Commons last night.

However, the new budget offers nothing in the way of cuts for most of the nation's eight million taxpayers.

Finance Minister John Turner, presenting his budget to Parliament, said that the cost of new machinery and equipment in those industries may be deducted from income for tax savings over two years instead of about 10. This is part of a package "to revitalize the manufacturing and processing industries," he said.

Other tax concessions will facilitate the purchase of new machinery and equipment, he added.

Spending in the fiscal year which began April 1 will rise by more than 9 percent to an estimated \$16.12 billion from \$14.75 billion last year. Revenues are anticipated to rise 11 percent to \$15.67 billion from \$14.15 billion last year. This will narrow the budget deficit by \$150 million to \$450 million in the current fiscal year.

Manufacturer Group Happy

TORONTO, May 9 (AP-DJ)—"It's a great day for the manufacturer," Gerard Filion, president of the Canadian Manufacturers Association (CMA), said of the new budget. The "tax cuts are a powerful tonic for both the manufacturing industry and those senior and needy citizens who have been given worthwhile relief," he said.

The finance minister has recognized that the manufacturing and processing industries are the powerhouse of the economy and by reducing the corporate tax rate, giving a fast two-year write-off to new machinery and equipment and expanding the earned depletion incentive in the extractive industries, the government has zeroed in on the key requirements, creating more jobs by making industry competitive at home and abroad, Mr. Filion said.

Nixon Decision Triggers N.Y. Dive

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, May 9 (NYT)—Stock prices buckled today in reaction to President Nixon's address last night announcing the mining of North Vietnamese ports and other measures taken to prevent the flow of arms and military supplies to the enemy.

The Dow Jones industrial average, recovering somewhat from a whopping loss in the initial hour of trading on the New York Stock Exchange, fell 12.73 to 925.12—its biggest decline in more than six months.

It was a trying day for investors, as the escalated combat in Vietnam dominated attention. Conflicting reports from the war zone dictated the shape and direction of the market.

Short-Lived Recovery

At 10:46 a.m. the Dow was down 18.83 and some important stocks had not opened for trading. Then, as the flood of selling by investors abated, a swift recovery took place. At 11:30 a.m., the blue-chip indicator was down by only 5.40.

Shortly after 1 p.m., when news dispatches quoted a Chinese report that U.S. planes and ships had attacked two of its merchant ships, stock prices gave way again to selling pressure. It ended as a lopsided market with only 180 advances and 1,380 declines.

Two gold issues set yearly highs. Dome Mines rose 1 1/2

Dow Off 12.72 On Heavy Selling

to 70 3/8 and Campbell Red Lake Mines gained 1 1/8 to 33 3/8 as the price of gold climbed sharply to a new record in Europe.

American Brands, up 1/2 to 45 7/8, was the only stock among the 30 Dow industrials to register an increase. The largest point loser was Eastman Kodak, down 2 to 115 3/4.

Market Summary

May 9, 1972

Most Active—New York

Symbol	Price	% Chg.
Am Motors	287.50	+1/8
Chrysler	152.00	+1/8
InfraTel	144.00	+1/8
Am Tel & Tel	156.00	+1/8
Telecom	153.00	+1/8
Fednet Int	124.00	+1/8
CA	129.00	+1/8
Kaiser Co	129.00	+1/8
Pfizer	129.00	+1/8
Allied Chem	117.00	+1/8
Boise C&S	110.00	+1/8
Griffin Wt	104.00	+1/8
Cleco	104.00	+1/8
Gulf Oil	101.00	+1/8
Whitaker	77.00	+1/8

Volume, all stocks: 18,010,000 shares.

Ratio, 15 stocks: 10.65 percent.

Average price, 15 stocks: \$20.88.

New 1972 highs: 8; lows: 241.

Issues traded in: 1,744.

Advances: 189; declines: 1,380; unchanged: 134.

N.Y. stocks index: 925.12 —0.94; in-

dustrial: 925.12 —0.94; transportation: 925.12 —0.94; utilities: 925.12 —0.94; finance: 925.12 —0.94.

Most Active—American

Symbol	Price	% Chg.
SynTex	79.00	+1/4
Banister Ch	76.00	+1/4
Chatter	75.00	+1/4
Alleg Air	71.00	+1/4
Telecom	54.00	+1/4
Anthony Ind	51.00	+1/4
Lowest Wt	51.00	+1/4
LCA Corp	50.00	+1/4
Quark Air	49.00	+1/4
Mob Ho Ind	48.00	+1/4

Approx total stock sales: \$580,000.

Stock sales year ago: \$368,335.

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	% Chg.
30 Ind	925.12	927.50	917.37	925.12	-0.94
20 Ind	227.46	229.40	227.23	227.46	-0.94
10 Ind	108.53	109.43	108.19	108.53	-0.94
45 Stk	314.81	315.80	312.37	314.81	-0.94

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	% Chg.
45 Industrials	110.17	110.54	110.47	-1.29
20 Railroads	44.82	44.84	44.82	-0.94
50 Utilities	55.47	54.54	54.67	-1.40
900 Stocks	106.88	107.33	107.34	-1.40

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Symbol	Buy	Sales	Short
May 5	25,565	532,058	3,004
May 6	342,928	390,824	5,475
May 7	241,471	405,861	2,243
May 8	246,256	440,788	1,854
May 9	264,585	465,580	2,316

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

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Gold Soars; Dollar, Stock Prices Ease**Investors React****to Vietnam War News**

PARIS, May 9 (NYT)—The price of gold soared today, the dollar eased, and stock prices reacted with a mixture of caution and optimism.

The most dramatic movement came in the price of gold, which rose to a record \$1,925 per ounce in the London market. The price of the dollar fell to 66.50 cents for the Swiss franc, and the price of the yen fell to 360 yen for the dollar.

Stock prices in New York and London were mixed. In New York, the Dow Jones industrial average fell 12.73 points to 925.12. In London, the FTSE 100 index fell 1.40 points to 3,148.10.

With the exception of South Africa, where gold mining shares traded much interest, and a rally which lifted prices in Australia, stock prices were generally lower and more active.

Market comments from the major centers cited concern about Vietnam as a major factor in the decline.

Prices on the Eurobond market were generally steady for straight but more volatile for convertible dollar bonds turned down as the New York market opened sharply lower.

Bankers Guardedly Confident in Viability of Dollar Accord

MONTREAL, May 9 (Reuters)—Senior international bankers expressed guarded confidence today in the continuing viability of the Dec. 18 monetary agreement, ending a fundamental repositioning of the system in the next two years or so.

The bankers are attending the annual international monetary conference of the American Bankers Association here.

Although some felt a new inter-arrangement might have to be negotiated in the short run, the broad base of international settlements, many said, the "temporary" structure would prove adequate.

The bankers said the recent redoubling of dollars to the gold standard, which took effect in January, was a major step in restoring confidence. According to estimates by one New York bank economist, up to \$25 billion of present total U.S. liquid assets could be returned to the next few years.

If this, probably over half, did represent speculative outflows during the May-to-December 1971 period, while the balance of trade represented trade-related outflows.

Two specific concerns expressed by the private bankers were the shortening of the U.S. trade deficit in the months following December realignment and the broad divergence of views between U.S. and other monetary authorities on some basic aspects of reform.

These include the future role of gold in the monetary system, desirability of an adjustment due to force surplus countries to evaluate upwards promptly and eventual funding of the dollar foreign dollar overdrafts.

The reliable component has a new wound.

While there appears to be a major consensus that the U.S. balance of payments should be restored to equilibrium over

One Dollar—

WIDON (AP-DJ)—The rate of change in the dollar on major international exchanges:

	May 9, 1972	Previous
10 per cent	2,812.28	2,811.12
20 (A)	44,015.085A	44,006.08
20 (B)	44,015.085B	44,006.08
30 (A)	3,170	3,170
30 (B)	3,170	3,170
40 (A)	3,170	3,170
40 (B)	3,170	3,170
50 (A)	3,170	3,170
50 (B)	3,170	3,170
60 (A)	3,170	3,170
60 (B)	3,170	3,170
70 (A)	3,170	3,170
70 (B)	3,170	3,170
80 (A)	3,170	3,170
80 (B)	3,170	3,170
90 (A)	3,170	3,170
90 (B)	3,170	3,170
100 (A)	3,170	3,170
100 (B)	3,170	3,170

Source: Bank of Montreal.

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Continued on next page.

European Markets

European Markets

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May, 1972

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High.		Low.	Chg.	in \$	100s.	First.	High	Low	Last
16	10 1/4	Instron Corp	10	.11	11	10 3/4	10		
7 1/2	5 1/4	Instrum Sys	90	5 1/4	5 1/4	5	5 1/4		

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North American Rockwell Overseas Corpora

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North American Rockwell Corporation

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[illegible]

(Continued on next page)

into Stocks

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Not asset value per share :	as of december 31 1971 \$ US 20.75
	" " march 31 1971 \$ US 22.46
	" " May 5 1972 \$ US 23.19
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COTTON No. 2		Aug		Oct		Dec		Feb		Apr	
Open	High	Low	Close	Open	High	Low	Close	Open	High	Low	Close
1.62.9	1.63.2	1.61.4	1.61.6	1.62.9	1.63.2	1.61.4	1.61.6	1.62.9	1.63.2	1.61.4	1.61.6
1.64.4	1.64.4	1.62.1	1.63.2	1.64.4	1.64.4	1.62.1	1.63.2	1.64.4	1.64.4	1.62.1	1.63.2
1.65.5	1.66.8	1.64.6	1.64.7	1.65.5	1.66.8	1.64.6	1.64.7	1.65.5	1.66.8	1.64.6	1.64.7
1.67.1	1.67.7	1.65.4	1.66.4	1.67.1	1.67.7	1.65.4	1.66.4	1.67.1	1.67.7	1.65.4	1.66.4
1.69.1	1.69.1	1.67.1	1.68.1	1.69.1	1.69.1	1.67.1	1.68.1	1.69.1	1.69.1	1.67.1	1.68.1

July	45.98	45.98	46.81	46.26	—	Aug	46.98	46.98	47.71	47.15	—
Oct.	36.57	36.57	36.81	36.28	-39						
Nov.	36.57	36.57	36.81	36.28	-39						
March	32.35	32.35	32.10	32.60	+9						
May	32.25	32.25	32.25	32.25	—						
Oct.	32.45	32.50	32.50	32.50	—						
Nov.	32.45	32.50	32.50	32.50	—						
Feb.	32.45	32.50	32.50	32.50	—						
z-Bid.											

CHICAGO FUTURES

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
WHEAT					
May	1.62	1.64	1.61	1.64	1.62
Jul	1.63	1.64	1.61	1.63	1.63
Sep	1.64	1.66	1.64	1.64	1.64
Nov	1.67	1.68	1.66	1.67	1.67
Mar	1.59	1.59	1.56	1.56	1.56
CORN					
May	1.23	1.24	1.23	1.23	1.22
Jul	1.24	1.25	1.24	1.24	1.24
Sep	1.24	1.25	1.24	1.24	1.24
Nov	1.24	1.25	1.24	1.24	1.24
Mar	1.24	1.25	1.24	1.24	1.24

LIVE BEEF CATTLE

Jan	35.90	35.97	35.77	35.92	35
Apr	34.92	34.95	34.85	34.90	35
Oct	34.92	34.95	34.85	34.90	35
Feb	34.92	34.95	34.85	34.90	35
Mar	34.92	34.95	34.85	34.90	35
Apr	34.92	34.95	34.85	34.90	35

SNEEL EGGS

May	28.45	29.25	28.50	29.00	29.20
Jul	34.00	34.20	33.75	34.00	34.10
Oct	36.20	36.50	36.00	36.20	36.30
Dec	36.40	36.60	36.20	36.40	36.50
Nov	47.00	47.20	46.70	47.00	47.10
Dec	47.00	47.20	46.70	47.00	47.10

SHEEP

May	35.00	35.10	34.90	35.00	35.10
Jul	35.00	35.10	34.90	35.00	35.10
Oct	35.00	35.10	34.90	35.00	35.10
Nov	35.00	35.10	34.90	35.00	35

Sales: June 1422; Aug 581; Oct 324; Dec 480; Feb 491; April 100.

Dec	1.27%	1.28½	1.27%	1.27%	1.28½	Jan	28.15	28.35	28.15	28.30	28.
Mar	1.32½	1.32%	1.32½	1.32½	1.32%	Jul	28.50	28.77	28.50	28.75	28.
May	—	—	—	1.35%	1.36½	Aug	28.35	28.50	28.35	28.50	28.
						Oct	27.65	27.40	27.65	27.40	27.
						Dec	27.45	27.75	27.45	27.75	27.

May	1.59	3.59%	5.47	3.47%	3.51
Jun	3.59%	1.54%	3.50%	3.14%	3.53
Aug	3.59%	3.59%	3.49%	3.59%	3.59%
Sep	3.59%	3.59%	3.51%	3.59%	3.54
Nov	3.16%	3.19%	3.15%	3.55%	3.57%
Dec	3.59%	3.59%	3.59%	3.59%	3.59%
Mar	3.54%	3.59%	3.59%	3.59%	3.55

SOYBEAN OIL					
May	11.59	11.59	11.57	11.57	11.51
Jul	11.54	11.68	11.53	11.54	11.51
Aug	11.47	11.69	11.53	11.51	11.51
Sep	11.57	11.58	11.49	11.47	11.48
Oct	11.53	11.52	11.51	11.14	11.54
Nov	10.95	10.96	10.84	10.86	10.87
Dec	10.81	10.82	10.78	10.78	10.81
Jan	10.87	10.86	10.79	10.79	10.81
Mar	10.85	10.88	10.70	10.70	10.87

SOYBEAN MEAL					
May	99.25	99.80	98.75	98.85	99.75
Jul	99.25	100.00	98.45	99.80	100.10
Aug	99.25	99.75	98.45	98.45	99.55
Sep	99.75	99.75	99.00	99.55	99.80
Oct	99.75	99.75	99.00	99.55	99.80
Nov	91.05	91.05	90.50	90.50	91.50
Dec	90.05	90.05	89.50	89.50	90.50
Jan	90.05	90.05	89.75	89.75	90.50
Mar	90.15	90.15	89.80	89.80	90.25

S-Silver S-Auked N-Nominal.

Jun	1.61	1.61	1.51	1.59	1.49	1.60	1.60
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Tokyo Exchange

May 9, 1972		Price Yen	
Asahi Glass	383	Mitsui Bk. Wks	200
Osaka Camera	199	Matsui Ry Ind	77
Dai Nip. Print.	363	Mitsubishi Corp	243
Fuji Bank	363	Nippon Ind	241
Fuji Photo	363	Mitsubishi	241
Hoschiki	137	Nippon Steel	178
Honda Motor	337	Shimada	227
O. Sank	287	Shimada	227
Japan Air Lines	1,880	Sony Corp	4,620
Kansei Ei P	32	Suntomo Bk.	499
Kao Soap	512	Tatsuma Marine	618
Kirin Brewery	72	Tokai Chm.	203
Kumatsu	258	Telino	79
Kyoko I. Wks	306	Tokai Marine	518
Matsui K Ind	120	Tosay	218
		Toyoko Motor	618

Stock Indexes

1972			
	West.	Frer.	High
Amsterdam	117.0	217.8	117.0
Brussels	140.58	241.98	141.93
Frankfurt	181.92	192.01	181.93
London	320.5	358.2	317.5
London 508	231.23	223.93	234.66
Paris	46.85	45.99	46.73
Zurich	121.8	123.5	128.0
Sydney	558.18	567.28	568.88
Tokyo (a)	248.98	350.05	251.23
Tokyo (b)	2342.93	3352.50	3374.97
Zurich	385.9	398.3	398.3

(a) new. (b) old.

Banque Internationale à Luxembourg - Luxembourg.				
Bordier et Cie - 16 rue de Hollande - Genève				
No1 asset value per share :	as of december 31	1971	\$ US 20.75	
	" "	march 31	1971	\$ US 22.46
	" "	May 1	1972	\$ US 22.10

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PAUL—ENVOY EXTRAORDINARY

Reviewed by Carroll E. Simcox

Best Seller

[illegible]

By Alan Truscott

[illegible]

A black and white cartoon illustration by Keith Temple. Two boys are walking and talking, while a girl in a tutu and ballet slippers is dancing in the background. The drawing is signed 'Keith Temple' and dated '5-10' in the top right corner.

JUMBLE®

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

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NOJEY



TRALEY

○	○	□	□	○	□
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ONCE AROUSED
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DRIZAL			

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Yesterday's Jumble: **PROBE TARDY BALLAD GIBSON**
 Answer: **What he was was apparent - A PARENT**

Journal of Management Education 30(6)

Figure 1. The effect of the concentration of the *Agrobacterium* suspension on the transformation efficiency of *Agrobacterium* strains. The *Agrobacterium* strains were incubated in the presence of 100 mg/ml of gentamicin and 100 mg/ml of rifampicin. The concentration of the *Agrobacterium* suspension was 10⁶ cells/ml. The transformation efficiency was determined by the number of transformants per 10⁶ cells. The data are the mean \pm SD of three independent experiments.

By Will

ACROSS		47 "And the new moon for a _____"	23 Reproach
1 _____de-lis		48 Big name in chairs	25 Show ang
6 Precious		53 Legal degree	27 Miss Stew
10 Hindu deity		56 Atrium	28 Singles
14 Remainder: Sp.		57 Appearance	29 Overplay
15 Distinctive		58 School: Fr.	30 Bengalee
16 Plant for Yuletide		60 That: Lat.	_____timber tree
17 S.A. Indians		61 Arrow poison	32 Cubic metr
18 Parched		62 Mountain ash	34 Image
19 Highlander		63 Trifles	36 Formerly
20 Salt		64 Mystery writer	38 Theoretica
21 Big name in chairs		65 Old Italian coin	39 Prefix for dynamics
24 Peace goddess	DOWN		41 Insult
26 Pose	1 Fuse, as glass		42 Superficial
27 Delay	2 Soviet river		_____shows
29 Watterson et al.	3 Secret		44 Genings
33 Fetters	4 Genus of lizards		45 Hindu cry
34 Likeness	5 Thin slices of meat		47 Chair wood
35 Summer, in Soissons	6 Fall into folds		48 Pert girl
37 Stew	7 Western lawman		49 Small hat off the face
38 Final on many Jacobean chairs	8 Seed covering		50 Badly
39 Assert	9 After a blueprint		51 Slip of paper
40 Poetic word	10 O.K., to a Britisher		52 Follow
41 "_____, wha hae..."	11 Jai _____		54 Adorned
42 Shifts	12 Suitable		55 Open-weave fabric
43 Trade route	13 Wheel shaft		
45 Harness ring	22 "Journeys" _____		59 Sound from a cote
46 Muffle			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
14					15				16		
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40				41					42		
	43		44					45			
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56				57				58	59		
60				61				62			
63				64				65			

100

[illegible]

**RIP
KIRBY**

PANEL 1: A dark car with "MURDER" on the side is parked in front of "STEVANS SEUL". A man in a suit stands nearby. A speech bubble from the man says: "MURDER KEEPS A RENDEZVOUS..."

PANEL 2: A woman with short dark hair looks concerned. A speech bubble from her says: "HMM, HERE'S THE PLACE MY MYSTERIOUS LADY CALLER SAID SHE'D MEET ME."

PANEL 3: A man in a suit and glasses looks at the woman. A speech bubble from him says: "SHE SEEMS TO BE ALONE AT THE BACK. NO SIGN OF AN AMBUSH..."

PANEL 4: The man and woman are in a close conversation. A speech bubble from the man says: "DIDN'T WE MEET BEFORE—ON CLOSED-CIRCUIT TELEVISION?" A speech bubble from the woman says: "I'M SORRY ABOUT THAT, MR. KIRBY, BUT I CAN TELL YOU A FEW THINGS THAT WILL MAKE IT UP TO YOU."

مكتبة الامم المتحدة

100

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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No. 27,782

PARIS, THURSDAY, MAY 11, 1972

Established 1887



CONFERRING—Christian Democrat leader Rainer Barzel (left) talks to Walter Scheel and Willy Brandt (right) during Bundestag debate yesterday on treaty with Russians.

But Passage Is Reportedly Assured

Bonn Treaty Vote Delayed a Week

By David Binder

BONN, May 10 (AP)—Leaders of all four parties in the West German Bundestag agreed today to postpone a ratification vote for a week on the government's hitherto contested Eastern treaty in a deal that guarantees their safe passage in the lower house, authoritative sources said.

Sources representing both Chancellor Willy Brandt and the conservative opposition leader, Rainer G. Barzel, said the vote next Wednesday evening would definitely provide an overwhelming majority for Brandt's 1970 goodwill treaty with the Soviet Union and Poland.

The Bundestag has been almost evenly divided since April 27 between the governing coalition of Social Democrats and Free Democrats and the opposition alliance of the Christian Democratic Union and Christian Social Union. April 27 was the day Mr. Barzel tried unsuccessfully to supplant Mr. Brandt in a no-confidence vote.

A tie was repeated today in a procedural vote on whether to delay the critical balloting on the Eastern treaties. The split, 259-259, including 22 West Berlin deputies, turned back the opposition motion to postpone the ratification vote for the fourth time in the last week.

As a result the Bundestag experienced a day of fencing with the prospect that a showdown vote on the treaties would come in the late evening hours. Mr. Barzel repeatedly demanded "more time" and told the lower house this afternoon that if it came to a showdown now his deputies would vote against the treaties.

Fatigue and Stress
The coalition gradually recognized that Mr. Barzel's pleas reflected not only his own personal fatigue after 14 days of day and night political stress, but also his need for time to persuade more of the diehards in his camp.

to go along with bipartisan ratification.
He underscored his demand for time by walking slack-shouldered out of the parliament when Foreign Minister Walter Scheel accused him of preferring to go to bed last night instead of staying up to carry through the bipartisan approach to the treaties leading to a vote today.

Mr. Barzel had declined con-

scientively last evening to meet Mr. Brandt, Mr. Scheel and Soviet Ambassador Valentin Falin, all of whom wanted to give him information smoothing the bipartisan approach.
"Barzel can't take the pace," a government politician remarked. "His nerves are gone." But opposition politicians said the other reason he retired early last

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Italian Vote Analysts See Youth Cool to Neo-Fascists

By Paul Hofmann

ROME, May 10 (AP)—Analysts pointed out today that the neo-Fascist movement found relatively fewer backers among Italy's youngest voters than did the large parties of the center and left in the parliamentary elections earlier this week.

This statistical fact, which projects into the nation's political future, appears to belie the claim by the neo-Fascist Italian Social Movement that it is a party of the youth.

Evidence is supplied by a comparison of polling returns for the Senate and for the Chamber of Deputies. The minimum voting age for the upper house of the legislature is 25 years whereas any Italian who is 21 years old may cast his ballot for the Chamber.

The valid vote for the Chamber at the polls last Sunday and Monday was more than 33 million, against 40 million for the Senate.

A scrutiny of electoral data shows that the three million Italians between 21 and 25 years of age mainly voted for the Christian Democratic and Communist parties.

The share of the total popular vote won by the allied neo-Fascist and Monarchist parties in the Senate contest was 9.2 percent,

while the two groups reached only 8.7 percent for their joint ticket in the Chamber poll.
Conversely, the Christian Democrats scored 33.8 percent in the Chamber elections, compared with 33.1 percent for the Senate. The Communists in alliance with a leftist faction, the Proletarian Socialists, won 29.1 percent in the Chamber poll and 27.6 in the Senate elections.

The new National Right-Wing Front, formed by neo-Fascists and Monarchists, made the strongest advances among all groups in this week's test, as compared with the previous parliamentary elections in 1968. On that occasion, the neo-Fascists won 4.5 percent of the total vote and the Monarchists 1.3 percent.

The rightist gains were strongest in southern Italy and much more modest in the industrial north.
The statistical evidence lends some support to the opinion of many political experts that the main strength of neo-Fascism rests with older people who are nostalgic for the Mussolini dictatorship, on middle-aged Italians who want a strong government to insure law and order and on discontented southerners. The youth vote is clearly eluding the rightist front.

U.S. Raids Heaviest in 4 Years; Laird Pledges Firm Blockade

Defense Chief Says Navy Might Stop Soviet Ships

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, May 10 (AP)—Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird warned today that the United States "will take all necessary steps" to prevent supplies from reaching North Vietnam and indicated that American warships might stop vessels attempting to deliver supplies to that country.

Mr. Laird, in answer to a specific question at a nationally televised press conference as to whether he meant to leave the impression that the United States might stop Soviet ships trying to enter North Vietnamese ports, declared, "That is the impression I want to leave."

He told newsmen that there had been no evidence as yet of any Soviet attempt at minesweeping operations or of major movements by vessels to leave or enter North Vietnamese ports. However, he did reveal that a Soviet freighter, which had been scheduled to enter Haiphong yesterday, was still "standing out to sea beyond territorial waters."

During the long session with newsmen, the defense secretary attempted to paint an optimistic picture of the situation in Vietnam, stating that the Saigon forces were "holding fast in very difficult ground combat."

He also said that withdrawal of American troops would continue on schedule with American forces in Vietnam decreasing to 49,000 by July 1.

Concerning the ground fighting, the defense secretary told newsmen that the South Vietnamese had difficulty during the first few days but later found "they could do a very good job." He conceded that in some cases the Saigon forces had not performed as well as they should but added that in most cases they have acted in a "very creditable fashion."

Mr. Laird pointed out that only one provincial capital had fallen to the North Vietnamese forces so far and insisted that the South Vietnamese "have the will and the desire to carry out the defense of their own country."

The defense secretary also urged the American people to rally behind the President, declaring, "This is no time for quitters or talk of instant surrender." Without naming names, he identified the "quitters" as those "who would give the impression that the United States is ready to abandon its allies."

Mr. Laird emphatically denied a suggestion that President Nixon's offer to completely withdraw all American forces within four months of the return of U.S. prisoners of war and a ceasefire without insisting on withdrawal by North Vietnamese forces from captured territory was, in effect, an abandonment of Saigon.

Asked if the United States would aid South Vietnam if a future cease-fire was violated, the defense secretary, after stating his dislike for talking about contingency plans, said that the decision would have to be made at that time but that he would recommend use of air and sea power.

U.S.-Soviet talks continue despite Nixon's Vietnam steps. Page 2.

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Figures Cited
Asked to assess the success or failure of the Vietnamization program, Mr. Laird retreated into citing American troop withdrawal figures (from 543,000 in 1968 to 49,000 by July 1); the decrease in American casualties during the same period from more than 300 a week to

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



Secretary Laird speaking yesterday.

7 MiGs Reported Down; Foe Claims 16 Air Kills

By Edwin O. White

SAIGON, May 10 (AP)—U.S. jets today shot down seven MIGs, bombed the Hanoi-Haiphong complex and ranged over other scattered areas in the deepest and heaviest air attacks on North Vietnam in more than four years.

Hanoi claimed 16 U.S. planes shot down and many pilots taken prisoner. The U.S. command in Saigon did not mention any American losses, as they often do not when search and rescue missions are under way.

One more period of daylight remained before U.S. mines air-dropped in North Vietnamese ports are automatically activated.

A Hanoi broadcast said U.S. planes attacked the Soviet cargo ship Pavlov yesterday in North Vietnamese waters, causing heavy damage and wounding four crewmen.

A Pentagon spokesman in Washington said "no ships were targeted" by U.S. planes. But he added that in the mine-seeding operations yesterday there was heavy firing between U.S. planes and North Vietnamese ground installations and the spokesman did not rule out the possibility the Soviet vessel could have been caught in crossfire.

Another Hanoi broadcast said a U.S. destroyer was set afire by coastal guns while it shelled Haiphong today. Hanoi claimed two other destroyers were set afire off Haiphong yesterday.

The U.S. command in Saigon announced the massive air strikes on North Vietnam and said more are in store.

Today's raids were made on rail and fuel storage sites

"in the vicinity" of Hanoi and Haiphong, the command said. It did not pinpoint the distances of the targets from the two cities.

Other sources said earlier the attacks also hit at North Vietnam's northwest railway 60 miles from the border of China.

Flow of Supplies
"These strikes were made in pursuance of orders to reduce to the maximum extent possible the flow of military supplies in support of the massive Communist invasion across the Demilitarized Zone," the U.S. command said.

"It is anticipated that air strikes and naval gunfire will continue to be used against military targets in North Vietnam to deny the enemy weapons and supplies it needs to continue the attack."

Hanoi dispatches said nine U.S. planes were shot down around Hanoi, three at Haiphong, two over Yen Bai Province near China and two more over Hai Hung Province.

Precautions in Capital
In South Vietnam, Col. Do Kien Nheu, the mayor of Saigon, outlined steps he said should be taken in the event of attacks on the capital. He said 31 bomb shelters would be built and that stocks of food and medical supplies are being stored up in Saigon.

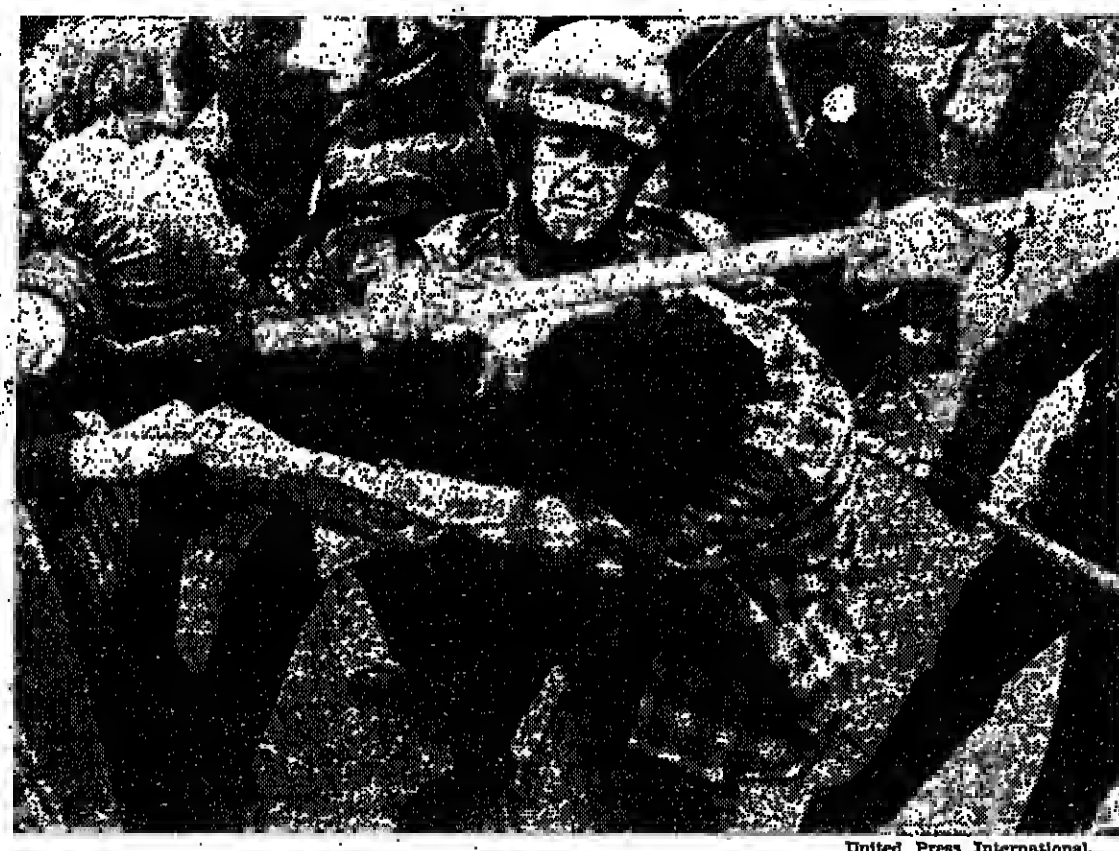
The capital has yet to come under attack in the enemy offensive but some officials expect it.

Enemy forces continued to hit at the Ben Het border camp north of Kontum, but Saigon headquarters said the position was holding. Spokesmen said 11 enemy tanks had been knocked out in fighting around the camp.

Ben Het is one of the remote camps that have been attacked as enemy pressure increased on the highland cities of Kontum and Plei Ku.

Along Highway 13 that leads from Saigon north to the besieged provincial capital of An Loc, there were several small-scale shelling and ground attacks, Saigon headquarters said.

On the northern front around Hue, no major new ground fighting was reported in the wake of the saturation air strikes, artillery and naval shelling of the previous day.



PROTEST—Police in Denver, Colorado, subdue antiwar demonstrators who had attempted to block a busy intersection during rush hour Tuesday. Five were arrested.

Girl Shot, Many Students Arrested

Thousands Protest U.S. War Policy

NEW YORK, May 10 (AP).

Growing protests swirled on city streets and college campuses last night as antiwar demonstrators by the thousands denounced President Nixon's decision to mine North Vietnamese harbors.

It was the most turbulent outburst since the 1970 protests over the U.S. invasion of Cambodia. Most of the demonstrations started peacefully yesterday or early today, but a number ended with violence and vandalism.

Police in Berkeley, Calif., fired putty bullets from squad cars in a running battle with window-smashing demonstrators near the University of California campus. Protesters on the University of California campus at Santa Barbara tried unsuccessfully to set fire again to a bank burned down in the 1970 violence.

Two persons were wounded by buckshot when police broke up a demonstration in Albuquerque, N.M. There were 150 arrests in Gainesville, Fla., where the mayor requested the National Guard be alerted, and 50 were arrested in Boulder, Colo.

In Albuquerque, Carolyn Babb Coburn, 22, a University of New Mexico law student, was hit in the abdomen while covering the demonstration for the student newspaper and was reported in serious condition today. The other victim, Paul Smith, 23, was treated and released.

About 500 demonstrators had blocked Interstate Highway 25 near the downtown area. Police cleared them out with tear gas. The shootings followed, but police said there was doubt as to whether police fired the shots.

In Berkeley more than 3,000 demonstrators broke up a City Council meeting where a peace resolution that included aid to a North Vietnamese hospital was narrowly defeated.

The council meeting came at

ter a day of marching in which windows were broken in banks, parking meters were damaged and trash fires were set in many streets.

After the meeting the crowd surged back down Telegraph Avenue and police began using tear gas and putty bullets, which sting and bruise, to quell the window smashing.

Police in squad cars took control of the intersections and made high-speed dashes at the crowds in between. The protesters scattered, threw rocks through the car windows and regrouped.

By 2 a.m. police had made 30

arrests and dispersed the crowd.

On the campus at Santa Barbara yesterday there were peaceful protests by up to 3,000 demonstrators. At one point they blocked the runway of a nearby airport, forcing officials to divert one flight.

In the evening an angry crowd of 300 tried three times to storm the ROTC building but were driven back by police using tear gas.

Later the demonstrators showed a flaming metal trash canister against the front door of the Bank of America branch that

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Wallace Trails in Both Primaries

McGovern Wins in Neb., Humphrey in W. Va.

WASHINGTON, May 10 (AP).—Sen. George McGovern has defeated Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey in their Nebraska primary and Sen. Humphrey walloped Gov. George C. Wallace to score what he termed "a truly magnificent and great victory" in West Virginia.

"I have a strong and growing hunch this will be a big victory for us," Sen. McGovern told his Nebraska supporters in Omaha by telephone from Washington shortly before returns from Lincoln and rural areas gave him victory in the clearest test between the two Democratic presidential hopefuls before their June 6 California contest.

The South Dakota senator seemed likely to emerge as Sen. Humphrey's chief rival for West Virginia's 35 delegates to the Democratic National Convention. They are being chosen separately from the nonbinding preference contest in which Sen. McGovern wasn't entered.

Both primaries yesterday featured nonbinding presidential

preference contests and separate delegate races, with long lists of candidates likely to delay the final results until later in the week.

In Nebraska, Sen. McGovern took the lead as the count neared the halfway mark after he trailed

ed in earlier returns weighted heavily with votes from Omaha, where Sen. Humphrey had strong union backing.

Sen. Humphrey had staged a strong last-effort drive to overcome the South Dakota senator's nine-month organizing campaign in the conservative, predominantly Republican rural state.

Respectable Third
Sen. McGovern said in Washington that Sen. Humphrey's inroads into his support during the last week were the result of what he called "scare tactics" revolving around his views on legalization of marijuana, abortion and amnesty.

He said that he expects other attempts to paint him as an extremist and added he plans to counter them by talking about "the important issues of war and peace."

Gov. Wallace, who didn't campaign in Nebraska, ran a respectable third while eight others trailed far behind.

With 88 percent of Nebraska's (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Israel Denies Red Cross Role in Airliner Assault

World Unit Rebuts Arabs On Collusion

From Wire Dispatches
NAZARETH, May 10.—Israeli Minister of Communications Shimon Peres today emphatically denied charges by an Arab terrorist group that International Red Cross representatives misled the hijackers of a Sabena airliner at Tel Aviv's airport yesterday.

"These claims have absolutely no foundation," he said.

The Black September organization claimed yesterday that its hijacking had failed because of "humanitarian considerations" by the four Arab hijackers. It alleged Red Cross collusion with the Israelis.

The hijackers allowed the delivery of food and water, the group's statement said, and Israeli soldiers, disguised as workmen, got into the plane along with the food. The statement said that the Red Cross should have supervised the delivery to prevent troops and arms from getting onto the aircraft.

The Palestinian Red Crescent, equivalent of the Red Cross, also denounced the alleged International Red Cross role in the assault.

Israel has said that the hijacking of the aircraft was carried



Hijackers—Three of the four Black September Organization members who hijacked airliner to Israel Monday. From left: Rima Issa, Abdel Aziz Atrash and Therese Halafy. Photographs were released by the Palestine guerrilla organization El Fatah.

out by men wearing the white overalls of airport mechanics.

Mr. Peres, who was here to receive the freedom of the city, said, "The Black September Organization has no contacts with Israel and it, therefore, knew nothing of what was happening at Lydda Airport."

He added that the Sabena management told Israel yesterday morning that they preferred the plane to remain at Lydda

Airport rather than be taken elsewhere, such as Zarka, in Jordan, where three hijacked planes were destroyed by Arab guerrillas in September 1970.

In Geneva, the International Red Cross today rejected the Arab charges.

"The International Red Cross delegates were completely taken by surprise by the action of the Israeli armed forces," a statement said.

"The Red Cross firmly rejects any charge that its humanitarian action was used for military or political objectives," it said.

Condemns Severely
At the same time, the Red Cross again "condemned with severity" acts of air piracy and the taking of hostages.

Meanwhile, Belgian ambassador to Israel Frans Willems today sent (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1).

Kissinger Distorted Views, Hanoi Envoy Says, But Would Confer Again

PARIS, May 10 (Reuters).—North Vietnam today charged that the United States distorted the content of their most recent secret negotiations, but nevertheless appeared to keep the door open for further private talks.

Hanoi emissary Le Duc Tho rebuffed charges by Henry A. Kissinger, President Nixon's national security adviser, that North Vietnam wanted to install a Communist administration in Saigon before a war settlement was reached.



PARTING—Xuan Thuy (left) and Le Duc Tho at Orly airport in Paris yesterday before Thuy left for Moscow.

"We do not wish to impose a Communist regime in Saigon," Mr. Tho told reporters at Orly Airport as he bade farewell to Xuan Thuy, Hanoi's chief negotiator.

Mr. Tho, who is remaining in Paris for a possible resumption of the secret negotiations with Mr. Kissinger, said that the U.S. presidential envoy had "distorted the content of our meeting, evidently to mislead the American people."

He added: "I am certain that Mr. Kissinger will not be able to challenge me on what I said here today."

At his press conference in Washington yesterday, Mr. Kissinger said that the peace talks in Paris had reached the point where the Communists were insisting on arrangements that would, in effect, install a Communist administration in Saigon before an actual settlement was worked out.

Friendly Relations

Before boarding his plane, Mr. Thuy read a statement which said that the Vietnamese people desired peace and wanted friendly relations with the American people.

"They have no intention to oblige the United States to surrender or to humiliate it, as Mr. Nixon alleges," it said.

"The PRG (Viet Cong) has created conditions for the United States to get out of Vietnam in an honorable manner," he said.

The statement added: "The government of North Vietnam and the PRG have constantly shown their goodwill and are prepared to negotiate seriously to settle the Vietnam problem."

The reference to negotiate seriously reflected Hanoi's evident desire to resume the talks, North Vietnamese officials said.

Mr. Thuy said that the peace talks in Paris had reached the point where the Communists were insisting on arrangements that would, in effect, install a Communist administration in Saigon before an actual settlement was worked out.



LOADING UP—Navy crewmen aboard aircraft carrier USS Midway in the Gulf of Tonkin ready bombs on a fighter-bomber prior to a mission over North Vietnam Tuesday.

Laird Vows Firm Blockade of North

(Continued from Page 1)

about 10 a week and the lower budget costs of the war. He also said that the South Vietnamese have taken over the ground combat responsibility and that the fact that three North Vietnamese divisions have been able to advance only 25 miles in five weeks was "evidence of progress."

The defense secretary then insisted that the South Vietnamese have the manpower, equipment and the capability to hold off the North Vietnamese even if the Communists attempt to "go for broke" with their new weaponry and remaining supplies stockpiled in South Vietnam.

Mr. Laird displayed some anger when asked about the possibility of civilian casualties through the stepped-up American bombing. He asked why everyone concentrated on the bombing casualties and ignored that the North Vietnamese were doing.

He added that police had received information that "about 200 persons planned to demonstrate and disrupt proceedings."

At the White House, President Nixon conferred with his advisers on the latest developments in the war. Deputy Press Secretary Gerald L. Warren told newsmen, "There is no change in the entire summit situation. The advance party is at work."

Support Indicated

Mr. Warren also said that telegrams, letters and phone calls were pouring into the White House with a ratio of 6 to 1 in favor of the President's action.

The Deputy press secretary disclosed that the President had called a special crisis foreign policy panel into session to consider the latest reports on the situation.

He said that the U.S. military intelligence assessments were not in error regarding the immensity of an invasion across the Demilitarized Zone.

While the United States had placed restrictions on the South Vietnamese as to how American aid could be used, demanding that it not be used for aggression, the Russians had "seen fit not to place any restrictions on the aid" they were giving to Hanoi.

The U.S. sea and air buildup was continuing. The cruiser Newport News, with its nine 8-inch guns is now in the waters off Vietnam, he said.

The mining of the North Vietnamese harbors is not a blockade in a legal sense.

Israel Denies Red Cross Role in Jet Assault

(Continued from Page 1)

Foreign Minister Abba Eban a cable of thanks.

"In the name of the Belgian people, and particularly the passengers and crew of the Sabena airliner which was diverted from its route by the terrorists, I wish to express my thanks and gratitude for the Israeli Defense Forces' daring and swift action to put an end to the suffering of the victims of that heinous act of air piracy," he said.

that the hijackers had about 25 pounds of explosives which the two girls smuggled aboard, police sources said.

Reports of how the explosives were brought on board vary, but one stewardess said they were smuggled on in Brussels in sausage-like bags tied around the girls' waists and in their cosmetic cases.

But this time it wasn't. It turned out well this time," Capt. Levy added.

The British-born pilot said that he struggled with one of the hijackers when he felt sure they were on the point of blowing up the plane.

Capt. Reginald Levy, pilot of the hijacked airliner, said here tonight that he felt convinced the hijackers would have blown up the plane even if their terms had been accepted.

The pilot said in an interview: "I am sure they would have blown up the aircraft whatever happened. And they would not have let the passengers off first before detonating the plane. At best, they would have first detonated and then shouted 'Jump!'"

"In such a case, some passengers would have got off alive but others would not," he said. "The rescue operation could have been a catastrophe. The hijackers were desperate men. But this time it wasn't. It turned out well this time," Capt. Levy added.

The British-born pilot said that he struggled with one of the hijackers when he felt sure they were on the point of blowing up the plane.

"About 1000 local (time) yesterday morning, the guerrillas lost patience with the delay in the negotiations and I was convinced that they would blow up the plane," he said.

"The girls started crying and kissing each other and then one of the girls moved toward the explosives."

"I jumped up at one of the gunmen, and grabbed the gun and turned it toward him and pulled his finger, but the safety catch was on."

Today, doctors at a Tel Aviv hospital reported that a woman passenger, Miriam Holzer, 22, from Belgium, who was shot when the soldiers stormed the airliner and had been in critical condition, was now out of danger following surgery for head and eye wounds.

Two other passengers also were wounded by Israeli bullets but were reported recovering. Two Israeli soldiers were wounded in the assault. It had earlier been erroneously reported that six passengers had been shot.

The doctors said that a wounded 19-year-old girl hijacker—Israeli-Arab Theresia Halafy—was also out of danger at the hospital. She was wounded in the assault in which two male hijackers were killed and 97 passengers and crew members were freed.

Military spokesmen said that the commander of the hijack team, Ahmed Awad Moussa, 42, who called himself Capt. Rafai, was said to have been born in Jaffa. Spokesmen did not know when he left the country. He was killed along with Abdel Aziz Atrash.

He Al Hijacking

The spokesman said Moussa masterminded the hijacking of an El Al Israel Airlines plane to Algiers from Rome July 23, 1968, the incident that launched a series of attacks on Israeli or Israeli-bound airliners.

The captured girl, Bethlehem-born Rima Issa, 20, underwent questioning about the hijacking. In her interrogation, she said

proval of the bipartisan resolution, the sources said.

They added that the resolution would be submitted with the signatures of floor leaders of all four parties and that agreement had also been reached on limiting debate from 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. on May 17, at which time the vote is to begin.

Officials in the Brandt-Scheel government said they were also pleased with the arrangement because it would allow the remainder of the ratification process to be completed on schedule.

The 10-point bipartisan resolution, which took 10 days to draft, is the instrument Mr. Barzel needs to make his opposition deputies swing around from almost two years of antagonism to the treaties.

In the deal that emerged tonight as a result of less than an hour of consultations behind closed doors, Mr. Barzel committed the bulk of the opposition to ratification together with support.

Hour of Consultation

The excuse they raised and which Mr. Barzel adopted in his speech to the Bundestag was an 11th hour request yesterday evening by the Soviet government for clarification of a draft bipartisan Bundestag resolution on the meaning of the Eastern treaties. Since then Moscow has said the clarification by Foreign Minister Scheel was satisfactory.

The 10-point bipartisan resolution, which took 10 days to draft, is the instrument Mr. Barzel needs to make his opposition deputies swing around from almost two years of antagonism to the treaties.

Unlimited choice of stones at the world famous jeweler. His most exclusive creations make his motto more than true: from the mine to the jewel.

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McGovern Wins in Nebraska, Humphrey in West Virginia

(Continued from Page 1)

2,031 precincts reporting, the vote stood at:

Sen. McGovern 75,594—41 percent.

Sen. Humphrey 64,515—35 percent.

Gov. Wallace 23,171—12 percent.

In West Virginia, Sen. Humphrey won a 2-1 victory over Gov. Wallace, his only rival in the non-binding preference race, and said the result was especially meaningful because "the rest of the candidates ran out of a clash with Gov. Wallace."

House Speaker Carl Albert, D., Okla., ordered the House galleries closed to the public for security reasons for three hours.

He acted at the suggestion of Capitol police after a group of anti-war demonstrators gathered on the Capitol steps. The House session yesterday had been interrupted repeatedly by noisy outbursts from groups of protesters.

Rep. Albert told newsmen, "I

the protest was organized by Richard Gook, representing the English publication The Guardian at the third UNCTAD Conference on Trade and Development.

"We believe that we have an important role to play in informing a wider public of the aims of the United Nations—namely the pursuit of peace and development," a resolution signed by the protesters said.

"Nevertheless, we find it absurd and irrelevant to report the session UNCTAD III while the U.S. government, in flagrant disregard of these aims, attempts to destroy one of the smallest countries in the Third World."

"Therefore we ask that the conference should discuss the issue of Vietnam as a matter of urgency, and we further state that we shall not report the speeches made in plenary until this discussion has begun."

Signers of the resolution included newsmen from the U.S., Western Europe and India.

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CHUNN

1923

Western Albanians (Greek)

PERFUMES

Unusual Gift. Givers. Regs.

Genius/Gentleman/Good/Good/Good

40 Rue Richer, PARIS

No. 40 Rue Richer, PARIS 224.2206/3064

Gov. Wallace won in North Carolina last Saturday, and he could run first in both of the other states next Tuesday.

In Michigan, the Alabama governor, Sen. Humphrey and Sen. McGovern are expected to share most of the 132 delegates being awarded on a proportional basis, while in Maryland, Gov. Wallace is favored to win a majority of the 53 delegates.

In West Virginia, the preference vote was never in doubt as Sen. Humphrey jumped into an early lead, both in Charleston and rural areas, and held it as the slow count of mostly paper ballots mounted. Gov. Wallace came close only in a handful of small rural counties.

Sen. Humphrey, whose 1960 presidential bid was snuffed out in the West Virginia primary by John F. Kennedy, compared the two contests at a Washington news conference last night.

"John Kennedy's message then was that it's time to get the country moving again, and that is the message that comes from West Virginia tonight," he said.

Sen. Humphrey added that he owed his victory "particularly to the working families." Unions had mounted a strong anti-Wallace drive.

U.S. Adviser Says Cong Crucified 2 French Priests

PLEIKU, Vietnam, May 10 (UPI).—Two French priests who remained with their congregation in an area overrun by the Communists were reported to have been crucified by North Vietnamese troops, the senior U.S. adviser in the Central Highlands said today.

The adviser, Jean Paul Vann, told newsmen that the two priests were murdered last week in Kon Horing, a highland village, four miles south of Tan Canh.

Deputies Back Special Powers

Thieu Proclaims Martial Law Sacks General in Highlands

SAIGON, May 10 (AP).—President Nguyen Van Thieu today proclaimed martial law throughout South Vietnam effective at midnight and sacked his controversial commander in the Central Highlands, Gen. Ngo Duc.

South Vietnam since 1963 has been under various forms of national emergency decrees, and it was not immediately known how the new order would affect already existing rule. A brief radio announcement said only that martial law was being instituted.

Martial law was last declared during the 1969 Tet offensive. The government, now, is taking stronger measures because of the 42-day North Vietnamese offensive.

In a TV speech last night, Mr. Thieu said:

Gen. Duc was replaced by Gen. Nguyen Van Tran who had been deputy commander in First Military Region, below Demilitarized Zone.

The disclosure was made in of Mr. Thieu's own official announcement by John Paul Vann, senior U.S. civilian adviser in Saigon, at a press conference at 11 p.m. local time. Gen. Duc's dismissal was from criticism of his forces having lost four districts and numbers of bases to the enemy.

"I appeal to both houses of the National Assembly to give me maximum support and genuine assistance so that I can mobilize all the human and material resources of the nation to meet the needs in the battlefields and to implement all appropriate and efficient measures to cope in time with the dangerous condition of the country."

Reports on Mobilization

There have been reports that Mr. Thieu is considering expanding military mobilization by recalling some veterans, increasing the draft age and canceling some deferments.

Under emergency regulations already in effect, the government has broad police powers, including the right of search and extensive identification checks.

All cities and towns are already under some kind of curfew. The curfew in Saigon is 11 p.m. to 6 a.m. It had been 1 a.m. to 5 a.m. prior to the North Vietnamese offensive.

A majority of National Assembly deputies today drafted a bill to give Mr. Thieu emergency

Gen. Duc was the victor in a tank battle north and west of Quang Tri on April 9, in which 40 North Vietnamese tanks claimed to have been hit.

Gen. Lam said at the time offensive had been halted.

After the retreat from Quang Tri, Gen. Vu Van Giai, a member of the South Vietnam Third Division, was seen from his post.

Thousands Protest Mining, Bombing of North Vietnam

(Continued from Page 1)

was burned down during the 1970 violence and later rebuilt.

The door held, the outdoor sprinkler system came on, and firemen finished off the blaze. Five persons were arrested.

On the university's campus at Davis, police arrested 61 persons who blocked the Southern Pacific Railroad track on the ground that trains carry war materials. One was booked for investigation of trying to wreck a train.

At Stanford University, nine persons were arrested and three were treated for minor injuries after a night demonstration that damaged three buildings.

In Gainesville, the arrests came as riot-equipped police using dogs tried to disperse some 1,000 University of Florida students, who had blocked streets during an anti-war demonstration around the campus.

Police dispersed without trouble youthful groups attempting to stage a rally of their own on the Place de l'Opera. They rounded up an estimated 300 persons for identity checks, a police spokesman said.

Heavy police forces remained on guard tonight around the U.S. Embassy.

Frankfurt Demonstration

FRANKFURT, May 10 (AP).—About 1,200 demonstrators protested what they called President Nixon's escalation of the Vietnam war yesterday by marching through Frankfurt streets and smashing windows at the offices of a number of American companies.

Police said they took several demonstrators into custody after they smashed display windows at the American Express and First National City Banks and at International Business Machines.

Windows of the Spanish airline Iberia also went to pieces, and demonstrators battled with police in front of Trans World Airlines city offices.

A Frankfurt University student organization claimed responsibility for the demonstration, which snarled city traffic during this financial center's rush hour.

1,800 March in West Berlin

BERLIN, May 10 (UPI).—About 1,800 West Berliners protested today against American policy in Vietnam in a march organized by the Falcons, the Social Democratic party's youth organization.

Police dispersed without trouble youthful groups attempting to stage a rally of their own on the Place de l'Opera. They rounded up an estimated 300 persons for identity checks, a police spokesman said.

Fire Bomb at Embassy

LONDON, May 10 (AP).—A fire bomb was hurled at the U.S. Embassy in London late last night.

Scotland Yard said damage was slight—the glass door leading to the consulate section in upper Grosvenor Street, Mayfair, was blackened by smoke and the surroundings were scorched.

Copter Crash Kills 32 GIs

SAIGON, May 10 (AP).—A big U.S. Army helicopter crashed in dense jungle north of Saigon today, killing all 32 American aboard, the U.S. command announced.

The command said a cause of the crash was known but is under investigation. On board the CH-47 Chinook were five crewmen and 27 soldiers.

It was the third crash of the war in terms of U.S. casualties. The worst in January, 1968, when a Chinook crashed in a heliport near Dong Ha. Thirty Americans were killed in Army Chinook near Da Nang last Nov. 28.

Bank of Greece Ex-Official Held

ATHENS, May 10 (AP).—Nis Pasmazoglou, former governor of the Bank of Greece, was taken into custody today by security police after an anti-government organization had been ordered dissolved.

The action followed the arrest and deportation yesterday of leading members of the E for the Study of Greek Protest which Mr. Pasmazoglou, 40, had been legally formed according to existing laws.

In addition, the authorities announced yesterday the dissolution of the Hellenic-European Movement, the president, P. P. Kostas, was arrested last week and accused of plotting anti-government student

WEATHER

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ALASKA	14	57
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ARKANSAS	14	57
CALIFORNIA	14	57
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DELAWARE	14	57
FLORIDA	14	57
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IOWA	14	57
KANSAS	14	57
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MINNESOTA	14	57
MISSISSIPPI	14	57
MISSOURI	14	57
MONTANA	14	57
NEBRASKA	14	57
NEVADA	14	57
NEW HAMPSHIRE	14	57
NEW JERSEY	14	57
NEW YORK	14	57
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OREGON	14	57
PENNSYLVANIA	14	57
RHODE ISLAND	14	57
SOUTH CAROLINA	14	57
SOUTH DAKOTA	14	57
TENNESSEE	14	57
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UTAH	14	57
VERMONT	14	57
VIRGINIA	14	57
WASHINGTON	14	57
WEST VIRGINIA	14	57
WISCONSIN	14	57
WYOMING	14	57

Waldheim Asks Big Powers

about UN Session on Vietnam

By Anthony Astrachan

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., May 10 (AP)—UN Secretary-General Waldheim discussed UN action in the Vietnam crisis with the permanent council members before invoking Article 50, under which the secretary-general can call a council meeting himself.

The U.S. letter to the Security Council, the text of which was released in Washington Monday night, invoked Article 51 of the UN Charter to justify what it termed "measures of collective security." Article 51 refers only to attacks on UN members. State Department officials said that the reference to the article in that case was valid because the article "has long since been construed to mean any state rather than a member state."

Britain Urges Talks
LONDON, May 10 (AP)—Britain today sought to head off a confrontation of the superpowers over Vietnam with a call for Russian help in setting up a new international peace conference.

The first formal Soviet reaction to the proposal was noncommittal.

British authorities took this to mean that the Kremlin leaders have yet to decide just how to meet President Nixon's attempt to cut off North Vietnam from its arms supplies.

Warning by France
PARIS, May 10 (AP)—France today warned that President Nixon's latest actions in Vietnam create the risk of a confrontation between the world powers.

The warning was issued by Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann at a regular meeting of the French cabinet. Mr. Schumann expressed the "deep concern of the French government over the sudden aggravation of the situation in Vietnam."

He said that "to the increased suffering inflicted on the population can henceforth be added the risk of a confrontation between the world powers."

India Fears for Peace
NEW DELHI, May 10 (AP)—Foreign Minister Swaran Singh told Parliament today that the latest U.S. moves in Vietnam would serve "neither the cause of peace nor achieve the objectives President Nixon has set out in his statement while ordering the latest military action."

The minister said that "no one sensitive to human suffering can be indifferent to this situation. What is even more grave is the growing danger of an escalation of the Vietnam war into a bigger and wider conflict."

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RESCUED—Miner Tom Wilkenson (right) is greeted by his brother Larry Wilkenson after rescue workers reached the 4,800-foot level in the Kellogg, Idaho, silver mine.

Rescue Teams Still Hunt 44

2 Idaho Miners Saved, Report 7 More Dead

KELOGG, Idaho, May 10 (AP)—Two miners, who were trapped for a week by fire, smoke and gas fumes in the Sunshine silver mine here, were brought to the surface last night.

The men, Tom Wilkenson, 29, and Ron Flory, 28, were swamped by friends and relatives as they were helped to ambulances that took them away from the mine.

They told their rescuers that there were seven bodies behind an iron door used to shut off a section of the mine in which there is a ventilation problem.

It was deadly carbon monoxide gas and smoke that caused the

deaths of at least a dozen of the 40 known fatalities. If the seven deaths reported by Mr. Flory and Mr. Wilkenson are confirmed, the toll will be raised to 47.

That would leave 44 miners missing and unheard from since the tragedy began a week ago yesterday.

'Something to Do'
The two men said that they had passed the time by braiding lengths of blasting wire.

It was "something to do with your hands so you wouldn't go out of your mind," Mr. Wilkenson said.

They survived on air and water

tapped from a piping system and ate food from the lunch buckets of dead co-workers.

The hospital said that both men were in good condition.

Mr. Flory said that he would seek new employment and never go down in a mine again. He said that their headlamps burned out after a few hours. The only illumination they had was the lamp of a motor-driven railcar on the tracks along the rough floor of the mine shaft, 4,800 feet below the surface.

Light Spotted
The first they knew someone was coming for them was when Mr. Flory saw a light.

"I thought maybe we were seeing things," Mr. Wilkenson said. Mr. Wilkenson said that, during the ordeal, they would "eat just a little in the morning, then we'd drink water the rest of the day."

"We talked a lot," he added. "We prayed a lot."

Mr. Wilkenson said that he "might go back to the mines" despite his narrow escape.

Wayne D. Kanack of Rolla, Mo., the crew chief of the four-man rescue team, said that the two miners were in an area near a "cooler," a refrigerator-air conditioner.

"They had the best water in the mine," he said.

Elbert Osborn, director of the Federal Bureau of Mines, said that the only place the missing men could be was at the very bottom of the mine—at nearly 6,000 feet.

Meanwhile, rescue teams continued to probe the maze of tunnels for other survivors.

Grand Jury Probing Murders Of 3 Yablonskis Hears Boyle

PITTSBURGH, May 10 (AP)—United Mine Workers president W. A. (Tony) Boyle and two other UMW officials appeared today before a federal grand jury investigating the 1969 murders of union insurgent Joseph A. (Doc) Yablonski and his wife and daughter.

Two more UMW officials were expected to testify before the same grand jury later.

The union figures were not subpoenaed, but "invited" to appear.

There was no official comment on why Boyle, 67, was testifying. But reliable government sources said questioning centered on a special \$20,000 UMW fund allegedly set up to pay for the Yablonskis' killing.

Boyle's appearance followed those of Wayne Channell, assistant to John Owens, secretary-treasurer of the UMW, and William Turnblower, president of the UMW's District 19, headquartered in Middlesboro, Ky.

Subsequent appearances were expected to involve Miss Suzanne V. Richards, Boyle's executive assistant, and an unidentified union bookkeeper.

Prosecutor Richard A. Sprague, in charge of presenting the state's case against the seven defendants arrested thus far in the killings, said last week that the \$20,000 represented the money used to pay for the slayings.

Mr. Yablonski, 59, his wife Margaret, 57, and their 25-year-old daughter Charlotte were shot to death at their home in Clarksville, Pa., Dec. 31, 1969.

Three weeks earlier, Mr. Yablonski had lost a bid to unseat Boyle as president of the UMW and was about to appeal before a federal grand jury probing union activities.

Two men have been convicted of shooting the three Yablonskis, while two others—both District 19 officials—recently were arrested in the case.

Last week, a federal jury set aside Boyle's 1968 election, charging Boyle with violating labor regulations. Earlier, Boyle had been convicted of illegally using union funds for political activities. He has denied any connection with Mr. Yablonski's death.

N.Y.'s Abortion Law Loses in 1st Vote

ALBANY, N.Y., May 10 (Reuters)—After weeks of lobbying and a stormy six-hour debate, the New York State Assembly voted today, 79 to 68, to repeal its two-year-old "abortion-on-demand" law. The repeal recommendation now goes to the State Senate.

Gov. Nelson Rockefeller has warned that he will veto any outright repeal of the law. He supports a compromise bill which would reduce the period in which a woman may get an abortion on demand to the first 18 weeks of pregnancy from the present 24.

At least 300,000 abortions have been performed under the present law.

The report of the committee majority, filed last week, concluded that "the settlement was reached on the merits after arm's length negotiations" and was "not the product of political influence or promises of favor from ITT."

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Witness Says Angela Davis Hurried Away

Tells of Her Departure From San Francisco

SAN JOSE, Calif., May 10 (AP)—An airline ticket agent testified yesterday that Angela Davis rushed to catch a plane out of San Francisco three hours after shootings in nearby Marin County had claimed four lives.

Marcia Brewer said she sold Miss Davis a ticket to Los Angeles on Aug. 7, 1970, about two minutes before a 3 p.m. flight was scheduled to depart.

"She came up to me in a hurry... I noticed that she was fumbling in her purse and took out her checkbook," Miss Brewer said. She added that she made out a ticket, checked Miss Davis's identification and watched her run toward the boarding area.

She said the flight left late, at 2:50 p.m., giving Miss Davis time to get aboard.

Arrested in N.Y.

Miss Brewer was the first prosecution witness to testify about Miss Davis's departure that day. The prosecution asserts that Davis hurried to leave points toward guilt. She subsequently disappeared and was a fugitive until her arrest in New York the following October.

The state contends that Miss Davis and Jonathan Jackson plotted the Marin County courthouse invasion to gain hostages for Jackson's imprisoned brother, George, whom Miss Davis loved. Jonathan Jackson, a judge and two convicts died in the ensuing gun battle.

Miss Davis, 28, a former UCLA philosophy teacher, is not accused of being at the shooting scene but is charged with murder, kidnapping and conspiracy under a state law which holds accomplices as responsible as those who commit a crime.

Barbara Lett Leding, of Portland, Ore., said she was at the Marin County courtroom Aug. 6, and saw Jonathan Jackson pay a brief visit. She said convict James McClain, then on trial there and subsequently slain in the Aug. 7 kidnap-escape attempt, kept staring in Jackson's direction. Of Jackson she said, "He never took his eyes off McClain."

Clutchette Paroled
Meanwhile in Sacramento, Soledad Brother John Clutchette was granted parole yesterday, effective next Nov. 12, the California Adult Authority announced.

Clutchette, 29, was sent to prison in 1966 for burglary. In 1970, a few months before his scheduled release, he was charged along with two other black inmates, George Jackson and Fleeta Drumgo, with the murder of a white guard at Soledad Prison.

The three then became known as the Soledad Brothers.

Earlier this year a San Francisco jury acquitted Clutchette and Drumgo.

Drumgo is in San Quentin serving a two-to-15-year sentence for burglary. He also faces trial in connection with the alleged escape attempt last August in which George Jackson was killed.

Low charter fares reflect savings made by flying planes with a 100-percent "load factor" (all seats occupied by passengers). The average load factor on U.S. domestic scheduled flights last year was below 50 percent.

Tale of Bedspreads and the War

Agnew Spurns Gift But Giver Denies That He Ever Sent It

WASHINGTON, May 10 (UPI).

The office of Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew reported yesterday that he had refused to accept a bedspread sent him by the Democratic governor of Maine, saying the governor supported anti-war protesters who threw food at Mr. Agnew's car on a recent trip to the state.

But Gov. Kenneth M. Curtis said today, "I have never sent Mr. Agnew any gifts of any kind at any time, nor do I intend doing so."

Mr. Agnew's office immediately responded that he did indeed receive a bedspread from Gov. Curtis "and it's being returned today."

Speech in Augusta
An Agnew spokesman said the bedspread was sent as a memento to Mr. Agnew and his wife by Gov. Curtis after Mr. Agnew spoke before the Maine Republican Convention April 28 in Augusta.

The demonstrators, organized by the Vietnam Veterans Against the War, broke through police lines and pounded their fists on the trunk of the car Mr. Agnew was riding in. Several reportedly waved Viet Cong flags while others threw bread, fruit and tomato juice at the car.

In a letter to Gov. Curtis Mr. Agnew said he could not "in good conscience accept your gift."

"It has been reported that you not only encouraged the group by sending a supportive message but defended its unlawful actions later," the letter said.

The protesters originally asked the governor to join them. He declined but said, "I wholeheartedly support what you are doing."

He also said he did not condone their actions but agreed to support their protest because they were "well disciplined young men" who had planned an orderly demonstration.

Mr. Agnew's letter said the demonstrators "employed the grossest obscenities and destroyed public and personal property." He added:

"Their illegal actions were in no way compatible with this country's tradition of lawful dissent, and they deserved the censure of all public officials in respect of agreement or disagreement with the subject matter of their protest."

Asked if the bedspread could have come from some prankster, the Agnew spokesman said, "Definitely not."

Another Claimant
Later today, A.J. (Tony) Petropoulos, who was born in the same area in Greece as Mr. Agnew's father, surfaced as the donor of a bedspread for the Vice-President.

Mr. Petropoulos, 89, who spent 28 years on the Lewiston, Me., police force and is former commander of the local police, said he bought a "George Washington" style bedspread and planned to give it to Mr. Agnew when the Vice-President appeared at the GOP convention.

But Mr. Petropoulos said someone took the box from him before he attended a VIP reception for Mr. Agnew, presumably a Secret Service agent, as is the customary practice.

Asked if Mr. Petropoulos' account didn't clear up the matter, a secretary in Mr. Agnew's office quoted one of his aides as saying he "wasn't aware of any Greek bearings gifts" on the Maine trip.

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Ireland Heads for the EEC, Shedding a Tear for the Past

By Bernard D. Nossiter

DUBLIN, May 10 (UPI)—The Irish people voted today on whether to join the European Market, a decision that could profoundly transform the island's untroubled life.

Counting of the million or so paper ballots will not begin until tomorrow. But even the most bitter foes of membership have conceded the outcome. Unless all the indicators are wrong, a majority is choosing to join the enlarged European Economic Community.

IRA Tortures Girl 'Spy,' 15

BELFAST, May 10 (AP)—

A 15-year-old schoolgirl, branded by the Irish Republican Army as a "spy," was tortured and "feathered" by a mob near her home tonight after being beaten for five days as an IRA prisoner.

The girl, whose name has been withheld, had been punished for belonging to a "spy ring." It did not elaborate.

Minister Fails To Avert U.K. Rail Go-Slow

LONDON, May 10 (UPI)—

A last-ditch bid by Employment Minister Maurice Macmillan to head off a threatened resumption of a nationwide railroad slowdown failed tonight.

Leaders of all three rail unions announced after three hours of talks in Mr. Macmillan's office with officials of state-run British Rail that no progress toward a settlement had been made and the slowdown would begin as scheduled at midnight tomorrow.

Mr. Macmillan called the talks after "branding" the unions in Parliament as "bullies."

"One has repeatedly heard union leaders say it is cheaper for British Rail, the government and the people to pay the money on demand than to suffer the inconvenience caused by not doing so," he said. "That is a very partial remark characteristic of bullies in all places."

Ray Buckton, general secretary of the locomotive engineers' union, said before seeing Mr. Macmillan: "We hope he can find a solution rather than subject the country to chaos if a work-to-rule breaks out again."

A 14-day "cooling-off period" ordered by the National Industrial Relations Court ended an earlier railroad slowdown. But it expired at midnight Monday, and the unions ordered a new go-slow.

The first slowdown cut railroad services throughout the country by more than 50 percent. Busy London commuter services were reduced by as much as 80 percent.

Officials said that if the present last-ditch effort fails, the government probably will apply to the Industrial Court for a compulsory secret ballot of the 230,000 railroad workers.

Under the Industrial Relations Act any strike action or slowdown would be illegal while the ballot was taking place.

Vienna Warns Prague to Free Kidnapped Czech

VIENNA, May 10 (AP)—

Austrian Foreign Minister Rudolf Kirchschlaeger has warned that Austria will limit its relations with Czechoslovakia to the absolutely necessary minimum unless Czech kidnappers return an Austrian soldier kidnapped by border guards on Austrian soil last Tuesday.

"Purely for reasons of self-respect, Austria will continue to insist on the return of Jaromir Masaryk," the foreign minister said Monday.

In the incident at the Drasen border crossing, Mr. Masaryk was shot at and abducted 21 meters inside Austrian territory by Czechoslovak sentries.

A Foreign Ministry official declined to explain what the "absolutely necessary minimum" in bilateral relations would amount to.

Unofficially, it was learned that a series of measures, including a drastic reduction of legation personnel in Prague and immediate suspension of any negotiating under way between the two countries, may be taken.

Czech in Damascus

DAMASCUS, May 10 (UPI)—

Soviet Defense Minister Marshal Andrei A. Grechko arrived today for four days of military talks with Syrian leaders.

U.S. Air Force Bases in Britain Reenlist Falcons for Guard Duty

LONDON, May 10 (AP)—Falcons have found a place in the U.S. Air Force—as stalwart guards over jet airplanes based in Britain.

They have prevented thousands of dollars worth of damage to the planes by keeping off seagulls, pigeons and starlings.

The falcons have been so successful in the two years they have been at work that the Air Force is renewing their contract.

Before the falcons went to work at six U.S. airfields in eastern England, there was an annual average of 50 "bird-strikes"—as collisions between planes and birds in flight are called.

Usually they result in birds being sucked into jet intakes, often forcing the planes to make emergency landings.

In the last two years, with the falcons on guard, there have been only seven "bird-strikes."

An Air Force official said today a new contract, with a \$80,000 annual fee, is now being negotiated with Long Winds Ltd., a Northamptonshire firm supplying the falcons and falconers.

Eight falcons are stationed at each of the six bases. They are let loose whenever birds congregate around the airstrips. At other times they are leashed where the starlings, gulls and pigeons can see them.



Big Belfast Department Store Destroyed by Bomb and Fire

BELFAST, May 10 (UPI)—A 50-pound bomb tore through Belfast's main department store today, injuring several persons and sparking a huge fire in the center of the city.

Police said 25 persons, many of them women, were taken to the hospital suffering from cuts and shocks. No serious injuries were reported.

Billows of smoke spread over the city as firemen from towns as far away as 30 miles came to try to halt the blaze in the Belfast Cooperative Store before it spread to adjoining buildings.

The blaze was brought under control more than two hours after the explosion that started it. The store was a blackened, gutted hulk. Fire officials estimated the loss at \$2 million.

Blast on 3d Floor

The explosion went off in the paint department on the third floor of the five-story store on York Street.

Fire officials said they believed the blaze was the biggest single fire in the history of the province. It spread quickly through the store, which occupies two city blocks, and was racing out of control less than an hour after the blast.

A bomb warning was telephoned to a Belfast newspaper before the explosion, but police said there was not time enough to evacuate the building.

The bomb blew out most of the store's front, sent goods flying for blocks around, and knocked out windows in buildings across the street.

It was early closing day for businesses in Belfast, and the store was shut when the bomb went off. About 50 persons, some in tears and others screaming, were led from the building after the blast.

The blast ended nearly a week of comparative daytime peace in Belfast's city center; most of the recent explosions have occurred during the night.

It was the second time the Belfast Co-op has been the target of terrorist bombers. Two months ago part of the store was closed for several days because of a similar blast.

Elsewhere in Northern Ireland, there were scattered incidents of violence.

A bomb planted in a car damaged a dozen stores in Omagh, 60 miles west of Belfast, and slightly injured a soldier, an army spokesman said.

At Strabane, 14 miles southwest of Londonderry, and in the nearby town of Sion Mills, British troops used rubber bullets to disperse crowds of rock-throwing youths. One soldier was hit by a missile and required hospital treatment.

In Belfast's Springfield Road area, a gunman fired 10 shots at a two-vehicle army patrol near the "peace line" separating Protestant and Roman Catholic areas. One soldier was wounded in the arm, an Army spokesman said.

Outside of Dungeness, 20 miles south of Londonderry, several gunmen opened fire on an Ulster Defense Regiment patrol, wounding one of the soldiers in the arm. He managed to return fire as his driver sped from the scene, the army said.

16 More Internees Freed

BELFAST, May 10 (Reuters)—William Whitelaw, the British government minister in charge of Northern Ireland, today released 16 more people who had been interned without trial in the province.

This brought to 242 the total number of internees freed since the British government began releasing them last year.

WHO Seats Peking And Ousts Taiwan

GENEVA, May 10 (AP)—The World Health Organization's annual assembly today voted overwhelmingly to recognize Communist China as the one rightful representative of China.

A resolution, which automatically ousted Taiwan from the 132-nation organization, was approved by 78-15 with 37 countries abstaining.

The United States was among those opposing the resolution which followed a recommendation prepared early this year by the organization's executive board.

Replacing Gen. Krylov

Russia Names Commander Of Strategic Missile Forces

MOSCOW, May 10 (NYT)—

The Soviet Union disclosed yesterday that it had summoned a rocket specialist back from the Chinese border to make him the new commander of the nation's strategic missile forces.

The appointment of Gen. Vladimir F. Tolubko, 57, puts an experienced missile man at the head of the Soviet Union's most prestigious service arm. He replaces Marshal Nikolai I. Krylov, who died Feb. 9 at age 69.

The recall of Gen. Tolubko also appeared to reflect a decline of tension along the Soviet-Chinese border. He was posted in the Soviet Far East as the commander of a military district at the height of border clashes in 1969.

The identity of the new missile chief was disclosed on the occasion of Victory Day, a Soviet holiday marking the end of the European phase of World War II. There appeared to be no connection between the announcement and the growing tension over the war in Indochina.

Gen. Tolubko's new position was made public as the nation's top military leaders laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Alexander Garden, next to the red-brick wall of the Kremlin.

In a roster of the leadership group, made public by Tass, Gen. Tolubko's name headed the list of those with the title of deputy defense minister, indicating the priority granted to the missile forces in the hierarchy.

The air force said the break in the weather would be "momentary." It forecast more rain, though of diminishing intensity, in the next 24 hours.

The rain began Friday night and affected a 1,000-mile area from the provinces of Acapulco, northeast of Santiago, to Aisen, a sparsely populated cattle-raising region in the south.

Mapmakers Meet

LONDON, May 10 (AP)—Mapmakers from 60 nations met today under the auspices of the United Nations in an effort to standardize names of places. The conference was inaugurated by Geoffrey Johnson Smith, Britain's defense under secretary.

A Turkish official said he hoped that the Burtons would "show the same concern you have shown for a fellow artist for the many innocent lives either threatened or taken by the terrorists."

Mr. Guney was arrested last month.

Mrs. de Gaulle Declines Lunch With the Queen

PARIS, May 10 (AP)—

Queen Elizabeth II has expressed a desire to see Mrs. Charles de Gaulle during the British sovereign's visit to France next week but Mrs. de Gaulle has declined, informants said today.

The queen was said to have suggested through British Ambassador Sir Christopher Soames that Mrs. de Gaulle and she have lunch at the embassy.

The informants said that Mrs. de Gaulle sent her deep thanks to the queen but said that she would prefer not to make an exception to her rule to remain in total retirement since Gen. de Gaulle's death.

Lebanon's Premier Saeb Salam, today handed in his government's resignation to President Suleiman Frangieh and said it had been accepted.

Mr. Salam said last week he would offer his resignation now that the Lebanese general elections are over. The government is not bound by the constitution to do so, but it has been a tradition that governments resign after they are over. Mr. Frangieh is expected to ask Mr. Salam to form a new government.

The polls were held in three stages to elect the 99 members of Lebanon's single house of parliament. They ended on April 30.

The premier and two of his ministers are members of the new parliament but the other members of Mr. Salam's cabinet were drawn from outside parliament and did not stand for election.

Mr. Salam formed his government in October 1970 and reshuffled it in January, 1971.

Sadat Back in Egypt; Visited 3 Nations

CAIRO, May 10 (UPI)—President Anwar Sadat returned home today after visits to Algeria, Tunisia and Libya, the Middle East News Agency said.

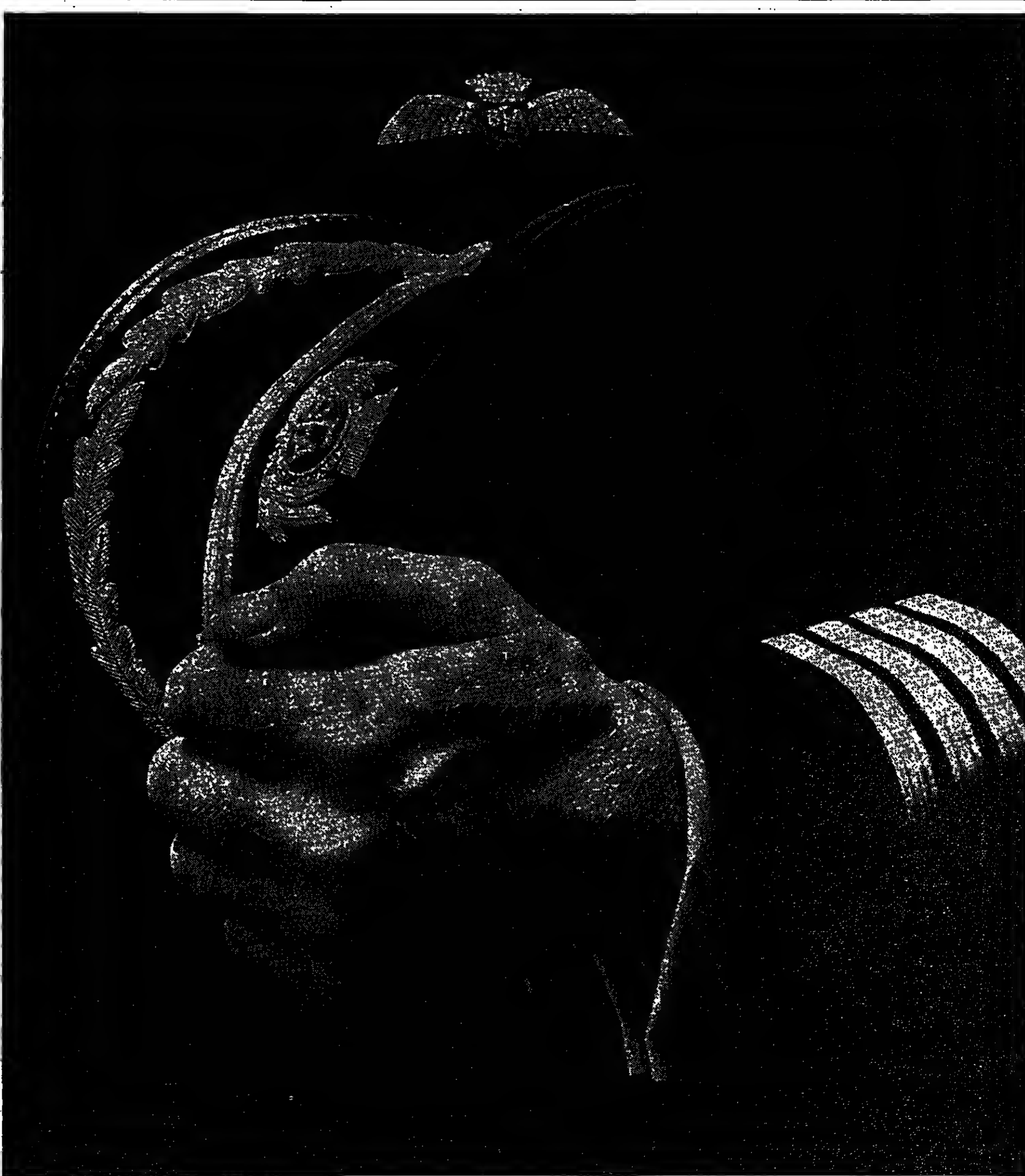
The president held a series of high level talks as part of an Egyptian drive to increase Arab cooperation in facing Israel, political sources said.

13 Are Killed In Chile Floods

SANTIAGO, Chile, May 10 (UPI)—Floods after four days of continuous rain killed 13 and left 15,000 persons homeless in a disaster area covering a third of Chile, authorities said yesterday.

The air force said the break in the weather would be "momentary." It forecast more rain, though of diminishing intensity, in the next 24 hours.

The rain began Friday night and affected a 1,000-mile area from the provinces of Acapulco, northeast of Santiago, to Aisen, a sparsely populated cattle-raising region in the south.



Your Captain wishes you a pleasant flight.

To most people, a BEA Captain is a friendly voice over the aircraft address system.

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FASHION
Ruffle Take-Over
By Hebe Dorsey
PARIS, May 10 (Herald)—The party dress of the season is one big, beautiful ruffle.
The ruffle story started rippling quietly but by now it is a storm. Givenchy can be credited for making the first dress, with lovely ruffles cascading down the back. Baronne Edmond de Rothschild was one of the first to get the message—and wore the black ruffled dress to the premiere of "Fiddler on the Roof."
At the recent "Nicholas and Alexandra" premiere, ruffles were everywhere. Mrs. Daniel Courtois had Ungaro's dotted sheath, the sleeves two giant peonies of solid white ruffles. Baronne Guy de Rothschild looked like a waterlily with diamonds in Dior's white ruffles. Loulou de La Falaise was peeping over red Fierrot ruffles.
Even Courreges, king of the streamlined, cut-and-dry look, surprised everybody this spring by coming through with a whole string of ruffled dresses. His prettiest one, which looks like a pink and white chandelier, was worn last week by Mrs. David Fattori at the Maxima's party given by Simone Karoff, vice-president of Wally Findlay gallery.
As for Mrs. Karoff, she too



At right: sketch of Mrs. Georges Pompidou's ruffled dress by Cardin. Far right: Simone Karoff, in dress by Givenchy, and singer Antoine.



was fluffed up in Givenchy's latest black organza dress, with bits of ruffles here and there. It looks as if next week's parties for Queen Elizabeth II will also be terribly ruffled. Mrs. Georges Pompidou and Mrs. Hervé Alphand have both ordered ruffled dresses from Cardin. Baronne de Courcel, wife of the French ambassador to the Court

Music: Revival in Naples

By William Weaver
NAPLES (Herald)—Riccardo Zan-donai, at the time of his death in 1944, was one of Italy's most popular 20th-century opera composers. His works—especially "Francesca da Rimini," the best of them—were regularly performed in leading Italian theaters and the big stars of the day were happy to interpret them. The composer's position was strengthened by the constant, considerable support of the publishing firm of Ricordi, which had groomed him since 1910 or so as Puccini's successor (much to Puccini's annoyance).
New Zandonai performances—like performances of d'Annunzio plays—are something of a rarity, so it was brave of the Teatro San Carlo here in Naples to revive the composer's *Giulietta e Romeo*, which is exactly 50 years old.
Young Singers
Originally created by Gilda dalla Rizza and Miguel Metta, the opera is essentially a star vehicle; but instead of calling on a pair of big names, the San Carlo engaged two young, suitably attractive singers. In the event, they

Kagel's Probe
"Probe" (Rehearsal), Mauricio Kagel's latest venture into experimental and improvised music theater, will be presented by Kagel and the Hamburg State Opera from May 18 to 24 in the Malsersaal of the Deutsche Schauspielhaus in Hamburg. The work is said to last at least three hours, and the audience—which is expected to provide a large share of the sound effects and urged to wear rugged clothing—will be limited to 80 persons each evening.

Five Cannons From Nelson's Flagship Sold

LONDON, May 10 (Reuters)—Five 32-pound cannons from the Foudroyant, Admiral Nelson's flagship in the Mediterranean at the turn of the 18th century, were sold for £140 today.
Four of the cannons, which are nearly 10 feet long, were bought by the Axel Springer Publishing Company of West Germany to be placed in a private museum in Hamburg. The fifth was bought by a Briton.
Proceeds of the sale, on behalf of the Foudroyant trust, will be used to refit another famous ship, the 155-year-old frigate *Thetys*, which is being refitted after the original ship was wrecked in a gale off the British coast in 1897.

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IRVING MARDER
The Props of a Practical Joker
PARIS (Herald)—A portly, affable-looking American went into a London pub one afternoon recently and ordered a half-pint of ale. After a swallow or two he asked the barman if the place had a television set. The barman said no, with a hint of disdain in his voice. "Do you mind very much if I use mine?" the American asked. Thereby rendering the barman speechless, he dug into his raincoat pocket, took out the world's smallest TV set, put it on the bar, extended the rabbit-ear antenna, and for the next 15 minutes, amid total silence, watched the screen intently. Then he switched it off and put it back in his pocket.
"I'm hooked on 'Watch With Mother,'" he said with a grin, addressing the barman and a half-dozen other patrons, none of whom uttered a word. "I hate to miss it." Finishing the ale, he took out of another pocket what looked like (and indeed was) a pad of brand-new one-pound notes, bound together like a scratch-pad. He stripped one off and put it on the counter. The barman, still silent, took out the price of the ale and gave him his change. The American collected it, said "Thanks very much" and had turned, apparently on the verge of leaving when a telephone rang. "Drat!" he said, reaching into the inside pocket on his coat, took out the phone, listened for a moment, said, "Yeah, yeah. Okay, I'll be over in a little while." Replacing the phone, he nodded to the bug-eyed barman and the others, and went out.

Moment Later
One of the customers, who was also an American, followed a moment later and found the portly man leaning against the pub's wall, conversing with the barman. When he had recovered sufficiently, he said, wiping his eyes: "The look on their faces. It kills me every time."
He was a businessman, in England on a buying trip, and also a compulsive practical joker. The TV set was just what it seemed to be: a tiny, battery-powered Japanese product. The phone, with cord attached, was a wind-up plastic gadget; you activate the bell mechanism by pressing a button with your elbow. The pad of pound notes he had made himself by aligning them carefully and gluing them at one end.
Explaining all this set him off again, and when last seen, he was leaning against the wall, shaking his head.

Dining Out: A Taj Mahal in Israel

By Naomi Barry
JAFFA, Israel (Herald)—Israel, generally speaking, is no gastronomic paradise. However, like everything else here, situations change.
The most agreeable Indian restaurant I know (from New Delhi to London) is the Taj Mahal in Jaffa, overlooking the old port where King Solomon's cedars were floated in from Lebanon.
The food is excellent. The decor is delightful. The aromas, the atmosphere and the tastes are so authentic that the view over the Eastern Mediterranean might be one over the Indian Ocean.
What is the Taj Mahal doing in Jewish Israel?
The principal owner is a tall and handsome man named Aaron Cohen, born in Bombay, who is an El Al flight engineer. Between trips to Paris, London and New York, he keeps a sharp eye on his restaurant in Jaffa.
In 1948
Mr. Cohen's ancestors left Spain during the Inquisition and settled in India. His father was a leading lithographer in Bombay. At 16, Aaron Cohen began studying airplane maintenance. When he was 19, a school friend, Abie Nathan (later known for his role as a "peace pilot") said, "Israel needs us." That was in 1948. The two young Indian Jews headed for the War of Independence.
"I stayed on but always I missed Indian food," said Mr. Cohen. "It's the best in the world. Furthermore, you know the fear of every man who files. One day, after a medical check-up, they say to you, 'you're grounded.' If I can't fly, I wouldn't want another position with the company." He decided his security lay in a restaurant.

The first six months were a disaster. The Sabras were used to any place that looked so attractive would be too expensive for them.
Then, the restaurant was used as the setting for the romance scenes in a popular, Israeli-made movie, "Katz and Kurasov," about two rich insurance men at loggerheads whose son and daughter fall in love. The publicity couldn't have been worse.
"The restaurant looked so beautiful in the movie that all the locals really became frightened of coming."
"I finally had to put ads in the papers saying that you don't have to be Katz or Kurasov to eat at the Taj Mahal. Our prices are moderate," Mr. Cohen said.
The first great supporter was Zubin Mehta, a favorite with Israeli music lovers. Mehta ate regularly at the Taj, had parties catered for the orchestra. When too tired to go out, Mehta called Cohen to send over food to his rooms at the Tel-Aviv Hilton.
The general manager of the hotel, Giovanni Gerodetti, says they may sell you the Taj Mahal, "according to the rabbinite, I must keep a kosher hotel."
One of the essentials for tandoori chicken is papaya which

Arts Agenda

The Prince Pierre de Mons Prize in musical composition is awarded to Daniele Zanovich, 22, of Italy, for his Concerto for Flute and Orchestra. The jury also cited two old compositions among the 86 in 17 countries submitted. They were the Concerto for Piano and Orchestra of Ugo Amendola (Italy) and "Conciencia de los distantes" by Agustin Berton Salazar of Spain.
After the end of the current run of "Nijinsky" by the Bal of the 20th Century on May 17, the National Ballet of Canada on its first European tour, May 17 to 27. The 20-year troupe will present nine ballets including Erik Bruhn's production of "Swan Lake" and choreography by Peter Wright, Rola Felik, Antony Tudor, Eliot Perlman and others.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

IBM Develops Solar Cell

Development of a new type of solar cell that is far more efficient than existing ones in converting sunlight to electricity was announced by researchers at International Business Machines. The new solar cell is particularly attractive as a power source in space and may mark a big step toward large-scale use of solar cells for direct conversion of sunlight into electrical power, IBM said. The cell is capable of converting into electricity 18 percent or more of the energy of the sunlight that strikes it, IBM said. Older solar cells typically are 11 to 13 percent efficient, although some have gotten as high as 14 percent. (As a rough comparison, steam power plants are about 40 percent efficient in converting the energy of coal into electricity.) The IBM cell can operate at higher temperatures than older cells and is more resistant to electron and proton radiation.

Sumitomo Pharmaceutical Plans

Taiho Pharmaceutical of Japan has reached agreement with Sumitomo Chemical Co. and Sumitomo Shoji Kaisha for a capital and business tie-up through an exchange of shareholdings. The two Sumitomo companies and Sumitomo Bank are expected to obtain a total of 10 million shares, or 10 percent, of Taiho from its president Shokichi Uehara and his family who own 65 percent. The main purpose of the tie-up is to utilize mutual sales networks in domestic and overseas markets as well as to promote joint development of new products, the companies say.

Siemens Expects Improvement

Siemens expects its earnings position will improve following a weakening of the cost explosion, the company's executive board chairman, Bernhard Fleiter says. Since Sept. 30, the close of its fiscal year, the company has reduced its labor force to 301,000 from around

307,000. In the six months to the end of March, incoming orders rose by about 5 percent with sales increasing by about 3 to 4 percent. Orders in hand exceed current turnover by about 1 billion deutsche marks. Mr. Fleiter again forecast that gross turnover this year will rise by about 10 percent to more than 18 billion DM. He says that Siemens plans to build up its production capacity abroad and intends to increase investments in Belgium, France, Italy, Austria, Greece, Turkey and Portugal.

Bausch & Lomb Optimistic

Bausch & Lomb expects "excellent progress" in sales and earnings performance this year, according to chairman Daniel G. Schuman. The company recently reported first-quarter net of 68 cents a share compared to the restated 28 cents a year ago. Meanwhile, shareholders approved a 2-for-1 stock split and an increase in the authorized number of common shares to eight million from four million.

GM Gives Priority to Brazil

General Motors has decided to give top priority to Brazil for investments outside the United States, according to the president of the auto firm's Brazilian unit. In an interview with a Brazil newspaper, James P. Waters said the GM board was planning to invest \$100 million in the Brazilian market this year—the highest ever made in any foreign country by GM.

Firestone Tire in Wall Street Firm

Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. has exercised its right to obtain a 25 percent interest in Drexel Firestone, the New York investment banking and brokerage firm. Early in 1971, Firestone invested \$6 million in Drexel Firestone, part of which was in the form of a convertible into stock at Firestone's option.

Half-Year Slashes Follow Recession

Japanese Cut Dividends as Income Falls

TOKYO, May 10 (AP-DJ).—The recession and last year's revaluation of the yen weighed heavily on six of Japan's biggest companies with all of them reporting sharply lower earnings— and in one case a loss—in the half year ended March 31. Dividend cuts ranging up to 40 percent were announced at all six firms.

Steel companies reporting today showed consistently lower earnings on a mixed sales trend compared to the corresponding period last year. Nippon Steel, the nation's largest iron and steel combine,

Worst of Dollar Crisis Over, Emminger Tells Bankers

By Hobart Rowen

MONTREAL, May 10 (UPI).—Otmar Emminger, deputy director of the Bundesbank, said today that European central banks believe that the worst of the dollar crisis has been passed, and that the Smithsonian agreement on exchange rates "is worthwhile defending and will be defended."

Mr. Emminger gave an optimistic appraisal for the future of the world's monetary system at a briefing following the opening session of an international monetary conference here. Attending are the key men from more than 100 of the largest banks in 20 Western countries, meeting with a score of government officials for private discussions of money and trade problems. The sessions are closed but the participants make their views known to reporters.

This is the 19th annual conference originally hosted by the American Bankers Association but since 1970 organized and managed by 115 member banks themselves. Mr. Emminger's comments were made in the course of a clash at the press conference with Chicago University economist Milton Friedman, who had participated with Mr. Emminger on a panel discussing international monetary reform.

Mr. Friedman said that the Smithsonian agreement was a "façade" made necessary because central bankers exist on the crises created by fixed exchange rates. "Truly floating rates are not feasible," Mr. Friedman said, "because (that) would put world central bankers out of business."

He predicted that the world will now be left with "an untidy system" with frequent and smaller changes in exchange rates. "It's hard to see the Smithsonian agreement as something important," the economist said.

However, Mr. Emminger—one of the most influential of the European central bankers and himself an economist—reported that since March 1 the major European countries had received no further significant inflow of dollars.

In a brief interview later, Mr. Emminger added that U.S. payments on the official reserves basis were probably close to a balance for the first quarter of the year. He said that this shows that exchange markets were calming down.

Pressure Eases On Dollar, Gold

LONDON, May 10 (AP).—The dollar dropped sharply on European foreign exchange markets today, then recovered slightly as rumors from the Vietnam war news began to ease.

Europe's gold markets showed a similar trend. Speculators had changed dollars for gold and helped drive the price of the metal to record highs yesterday but today they took their profits and sold, driving the price down marginally.

Trading, hectic in the morning, dropped off in the afternoon as several Continental offices closed early for tomorrow's Ascension Day holiday.

In London, the dollar dropped to its lowest level since early April. It also declined in other centers, but there was no evidence of panic selling.

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Shell Group Profits Off 5 Percent in Quarter

LONDON, May 10 (UPI).—Net profits of the Royal Dutch/Shell group fell 5 percent compared with one year ago to \$73.2 million (\$190.32 million) in the three months of 1972, the group said today.

The new news gave oil shares a boost on the London Stock Exchange, where operators continued to see the outcome better than expected.

Shell said its Venezuelan operations at a loss in the first quarter. The volume of oil sold by the group outside North America was unchanged from one year ago, but the slowdown of industrial growth in Western Europe, Japan and a very mild winter in the Northern Hemisphere.

Another cause of AKZO's problems, he remarked, was the monetary crisis, which is especially harmful for the Netherlands and West Germany, where some of the group's biggest plants are situated.

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BRUSSELS, May 10 (Reuters).—Solway & Cie consolidated net profit declined 6.1 percent last year to a provisional 1.95 billion Belgian francs (about \$43.4 million).

Group sales advanced to a provisional 45.23 billion francs from 42.03 billion in 1970. The chemical company attributed the lower profit to cost inflation due to a steady increase in salaries and more expensive raw materials. This was aggravated by exchange rate modifications, which could not be offset by increased productivity, officials said.

Solway said group sales would have risen by 12 percent despite the poor economic climate last year, but currency fluctuations reduced the annual increase to 8 percent.

Consolidated sales of the group were 45.23 billion francs, up 12 percent from 42.03 billion in 1970.

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ITT Net Up 13.5%, Sales Climb 18.7%

Annual Meeting Gets First-Quarter Results

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 10 (Reuters).—International Telephone & Telegraph reported to the annual meeting here today that net income in the first quarter rose 13.5 percent while sales gained 18.7 percent from the year-ago period.

First Quarter 1972 1971
Revenue (millions) 1,900.0 1,600.0
Profits (millions) 91.8 80.7
Per Share 0.75 0.68

Restated. In addition, the company said it earned an extraordinary income of \$2.2 million, or 3 cents a share, from the sale of its interest in Halcop Corp., which it was required to divest under an anti-trust consent decree.

The first-quarter gains reflected continued strength from ITT's European manufacturing and service activities and an improvement in the U.S. economy, particularly affecting such areas as financial services, domestic manufacturing, car rentals and insurance, chairman Harold Geneen said.

ITT plans to make initial public offerings of stock this year in companies to be divested under the consent decree entered into last year with the Justice Department. Mr. Geneen gave no details and no indication of the timing of the offerings, but said: "These sales will improve the company's financial strength, give us a basis for increased internal growth, and should show a substantial profit on the divestments."

The company said it has decided to comply with a court order that three places on the board of directors be left vacant pending a vote at a special stockholders' meeting.

The court held that three directors could not be elected at today's meeting because proxy mail (Continued on Page 3, Col. 5)

Wall St. Prices Revive Amid Cautious Trading

By Alexander R. Hammer

NEW YORK, May 10 (NYT).—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange made a big turnaround today with advances outnumbering declines by about a 2-to-1 ratio in much slower trading.

This was a sharp reversal of yesterday's sizable plunge when the widely followed Dow Jones Industrial average dropped 12.72. Today, the average rose 5.95 to 831.07.

The price drop yesterday was in sharp reaction to President Nixon's new Vietnamese initiatives.

Today's recovery was attributed mostly to bargain hunting and blue chip issues that traditionally establish a tone for stocks on the Big Board and glamour issues. Brokers noted that the upswing could have been greater except for the fact that many investors and institutions remained cautious and did not participate in the market.

This was clearly evidenced by the slow trading pace, which fell to 18.57 million shares from 19.91 million the day before.

CEA Chief Forecasts Good Year for Profits

WASHINGTON, May 10 (NYT).—The new flurry of enforcement actions by the Price Commission—some involving price roll-backs—does not mean any change in the administration's desire for "a good year for profits," the chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisors said yesterday.

Herbert Stein told a meeting in New York that the "administration was well aware that not only our present recovery but also our future productivity and prosperity depend on reasonable prospects for earning profits that cover the costs and risks of investment." He added: "The country can count on that."

In the over-the-counter market, trading was light and prices stronger. The NASDAQ index closed at 133.66, up 1.57. One Amer issue that attracted attention was Harrah's, which operates a Nevada gambling casino. It rose 1/8 to 50 3/4. The management said there was no reason except the recent good earnings report.

Two other movers for no new reasons were Champion Home Builders, up 2 1/4 at 63 3/8 and Soundesign, up 2 3/8 to 46 1/4.

In the over-the-counter market, there were some fairly good gains. American Express was up 1 3/8 at 51 5/8 bid. Lottite rose 1 1/4 to 55 1/4. Amheuser-Busch gained 2 to 62 1/4 and Taylor Wine was up 1 3/4 to 43 3/4.

Bond market prices closed at or near their best levels of the day with corporates up 1/8 to 1/4 point and government intermediates up 1/8 point or more.

French Output Index Up

PARIS, May 10 (AP-DJ).—The index for industrial production, seasonally adjusted and excluding the building industry, rose to 176 in March from 175 in February and 167 a year earlier, the Finance Ministry announced today.

Esso Spends a Fortune Changing Name to Exxon

HOUSTON, May 10 (Reuters).—A U.S. oil company announced today the end of a massive seven-year research project—said to have cost between \$60 million and \$100 million—aimed at finding a new name.

The result is that Humble Oil & Refining Co., the U.S. operating company of Standard Oil of New Jersey, becomes Exxon.

A computer, programmed to produce permutations of four-letter and five-letter combinations, churned out more than 10,000 suggestions. A team of researchers, including linguists, psychologists and statisticians, narrowed the list to 200.

Finally, the list was cut to three—Exco, Enjay and Exxon. Standard Oil's overseas trademark, Esso, could not be used throughout the United States for legal reasons.

"Linguistic studies were done in 56 of the world's principal languages and natives of nearly every country of the world were interviewed," the company announced. This was done even though the name-change will not be international at this stage.

Exco was rejected because it turned out to be part of a Japanese expression meaning "stalled car." Exxon won, because it is meaningless, easier to pronounce in any language than the rest, and is good for graphic treatment by advertisers. The name comes into force early next year.

Company officers refused to reveal the cost of the name-change, but did not deny estimates of between \$60 and \$100 million, the latter figure including a major advertising campaign for Exxon this autumn.

This advertisement appears as a matter of record only

U.S. \$15,000,000

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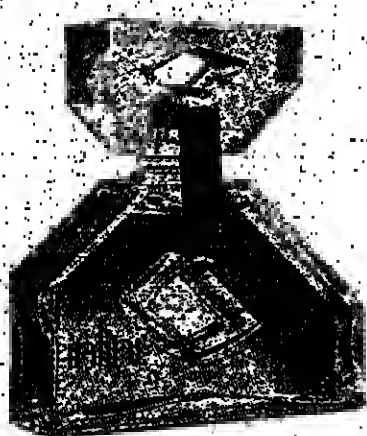
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-1972- Stocks and \$1s.					-1972- Stocks and \$1s.				
High.	Low.	Div.	in \$	%s.	High.	Low.	Div.	in \$	%s.
100s. First, High Low Last, Ctrge.					100s. First, High Low Last, Ctrge.				
1.62	1.34	Branch R.	10e						
13 1/2	13 1/4	14 1/4	10 1/4	14 + 1/4					



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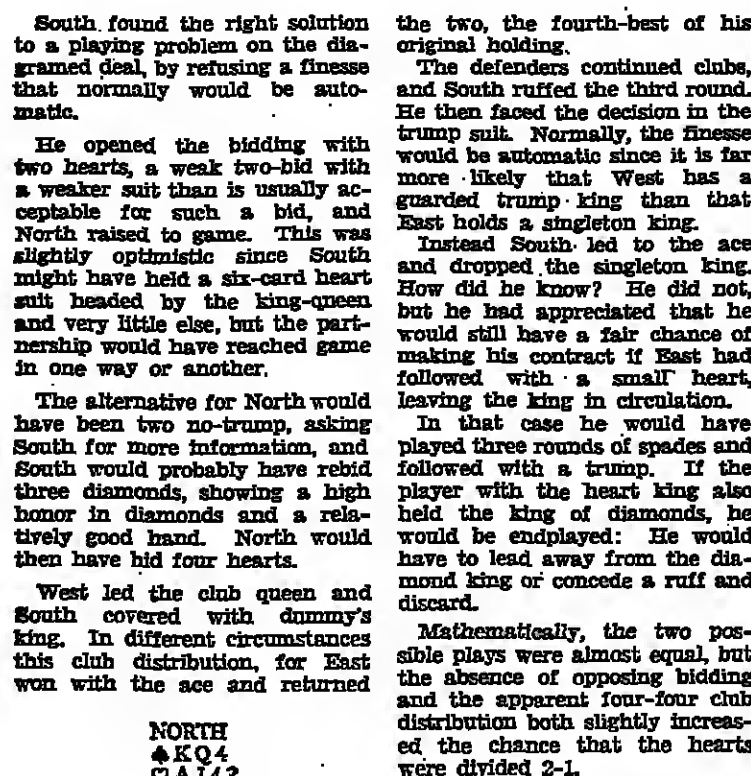
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مكتبة ابن الأثير

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South found the right solution to a playing problem on the dia- the two, the fourth-best of his original holding.



WEST ♠A75 EAST ♣J1065
 ♥872 ♦K
 ♠754 ♦K1093
 ♣QJ104 ♠A962

SOUTH (D)
 ♠A93
 ♥Q109752
 ♦A8
 ♣83

Both sides were vulnerable.

The bidding:
 South West North East
 2♥ Pass 4♥ Pass
 Pass Pass

West led the club queen.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

F	L	U	R	E	U	R	A	M	A
R	E	S	T	A	R	E	I	L	E
I	N	C	A	S	A	R	I	O	G
W	A	S	H	E	P	P	L	E	H
I	R	E	N	E	S	I	T		
R	I	C	H	A	R	D	E	R	S
S	M	I	T	A	C	O	R	N	E
E	R	S	C	O	T	S	V	E	R
S	E	A	L	A	N	E	T	E	R
P	A	I	D	C	A	N	O	E	
C	H	I	P	P	E	N	D	A	E
H	A	L	L	I	N	E	R	O	E
H	U	L	E	I	N	E	R	O	A
T	O	Y	S	C	A	R	R	S	O

A black and white cartoon illustration of a woman in a kitchen. She is wearing a headscarf and a long apron, holding a box of 'Fino' brand product. A young boy in a cap and apron stands next to her, also holding a box of 'Fino'. On the counter are various items including a bottle of 'Fino', a bag of flour, and some fruit. A knife rack is on the wall.

* HOW CAN SOMETHING CALLED 'WHEAT GERM' BE **GOOD** FOR YA? *

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

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ENFEC _____

ORSOUP _____

LISCRY _____

Print the STRANGE ANSWER here _____

Sick friend

I'll be here

SLAP

Just as I thought

FROM A RUSE, YOU CAN MAKE CERTAIN OF THIS.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Yesterday's Jumbles: OPIUM ENJOY REALTY LIZARD
Answer: Once aroused you may lose it.—YOUR TEMPER

FLASH FOR FREEDOM

By George MacDonald Fraser. Knopf. 287 pp. \$6.95.

THE STEEL BONNETS

By George MacDonald Fraser, Knopf. 395 pp. \$8.95.

Reviewed by Thomas Lask

IN his current appearance, the British writer George MacDonald Fraser is wearing two hats: a steel bonnet as the just doesn't rate high in my gallery of delights. Even his villainies seem petty. Flash is just a weasel in human dress.

mas: a steel bonnet" is a chronicle of Anglo-Scottish border history and the plumed hat of the picaresque novelist. It is convincing in both fashions, although I would not equate the order of accomplishment. "Flash and Feud" is fun, but the other is better entertainment. Its contents are not volatile. It is not the first time that the facts of history turned out to be more magnetic than fiction.

"Flash for Flashman," which was produced by "Fleishman" and "The Flash," is the first of the trilogy I have read, but I assume that in form and texture it is the mixture as before: a spicy spoof of the sex and saber novel in which the hero goes from the frying pan into the fire and back again with breathtaking agility. In the process he is never far from willing and noble females. Some of that heat generated by his carnal fuel, I will not go so far as to say that Harry Flashman has only one thing on his mind, but I'll wager he'll never be a scholar in anything else.

It is a highly convoluted story and tricky to get into précis form though the telling is as smooth as custard. Suffice to say that in this third installment of his memoirs, Harry Flashman returns to England from the turbulence of the year 1848 in Europe to find that the law has been presented him with an honour that, considering the time he had been out of the country, he had scarcely anticipated. For domestic reasons, therefore, he decides to enter Parliament, but an ill-chosen adventure involving the explosive trio of cards, a beautiful woman and an old enemy results that prospect of fleeing the law is now in jeopardy. Flashman, aboard a slave-bound for Africa, Flash has no moral scruples about the cargo, only

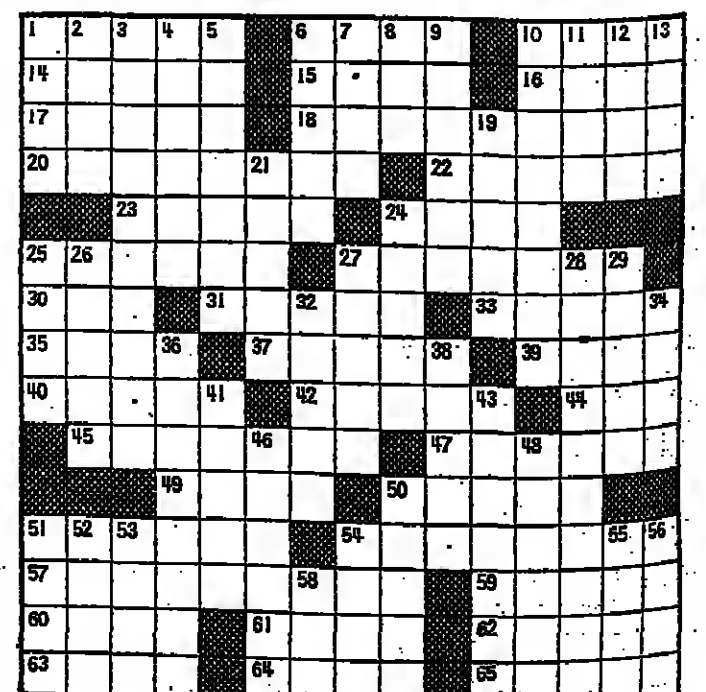
Scarpus about the cargo, only life-saving. The tempo of the plot is the equal of parables, and he is reluctant to hang. Nevertheless, under the tyrannical eye of a Hollywood variant of Captain Ahab, he helps pick up a shipload of slaves, engages in a skirmish with a group of Amazons in the hope of bringing some back alive and eventually turns up on the American continent in the double, triple, quadruple role of a British navy man and undercover agent, a slave owner, an abolitionist, a slave and finally as a suppliant to the then Congressman Abraham Lincoln, the latter was a close comparison. The background and details seem sure and authentic and the turns and twists of the plot are so cunningly contrived that one never questions their possibilities. My only objection to this colorful happening is Flash himself.

order in the Area—wards the were called. But the system was so pervasive that it bent these men to its end and it is fascinating to see the wards sent out to protect the citizens turning precisely into the menae they were sent to guard against. The exploits of these marauder or reivers, to use the author word, (a term made familiar few years ago by William Faulkner who used the word as title) have been the source of unnumbered romantic tales at the storehouse for the fiction writer. Scott, the author, says in Walker Scott, "The author says in certain dignity at lots of courage, the author drowns the notion that they we Robin Hoods or Sir Galahads, worst they were cruel ruffian at best merciless captains, at sometimes it was hard to t them apart. There is little nobility in these gory pages.

CROSSWORD By Will Wen

ACROSS

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|
| ACROSS | | 49 Dry | 13 Bonn residents |
| 1 Uninteresting | 50 Lower | 51 Gasoline rating | Abbr. |
| 6 African lake | 54 Fizzle | 19 Positive electrode | |
| 10 Polluted air | 57 Astronaut's gear | 21 Start | |
| 14 Iowa group | 59 Halloween V.I.P. | 24 Sierra | |
| 15 Sound | 60 Polo man | 25 Tribunals: Abbr. | |
| 16 Essences, in Greek logic | 61 Porcico | 26 Lariat | |
| 17 Roger of baseball | 62 Acotot | 27 Swallow noisily | |
| 18 Somewhat | 63 Arvies | 28 Fortnight | |
| 20 In a tight row | 64 Yin and | 29 Ultimate | |
| 22 Medical Novelist in 1954 | 65 French city | 32 Suffix for cata or mono | |
| 23 Hair shade | DOWN | | 34 " — Coburg |
| 24 Neighbor of Cambodia | 1 Harness part | 36 Hapless ones | |
| 25 Kind of card | 2 Arabian Sea gulf | 38 Station | |
| 27 Dismiss | 3 Stubborn | 41 N.H. city | |
| 30 River inlet | 4 In harmony | 43 " — when the little toy dog —" | |
| 31 Casals' medium | 5 Of a fraternal order | 44 Stylish | |
| 33 Boy's name | 6 Tableware | 48 Like a beast | |
| 35 Small fry | 7 Worker | 50 Change a label | |
| 37 Certain theater shape | 8 Neighbor of Fla. | 61 Bones, in anatomy | |
| 39 River of Kenya | 9 Lower in standing | 62 Men of figures: Abbr. | |
| 40 Entiret item | 10 Disparatches | 53 Gossip | |
| 42 Welcome | 11 Golcomda, for one | 54 Nuclear particle | |
| 44 I.R.S. concern | 12 River of Europe | 55 Calif. campus | |
| 45 Totaled | | 56 Bases | |
| 47 Balderdash | | 58 Miss Hagen | |



هذه امنه الاصل

Art Buchwald

Un-Funny McGovern

WASHINGTON.—An ad hoc committee of humor writers and political cartoonists held an emergency meeting last weekend in Washington to see what they could do about Sen. George McGovern, who suddenly has become a viable presidential candidate.

The chairman of the committee in an opening statement warned the writers and cartoonists that there was a possibility that McGovern could win the Democratic nomination, and if he did, they would be obliged to satirize him in words and drawings.

"It's impossible," a humor writer said. "McGovern has been running for a year now, and there is not one thing humorous about him."

"May I remind you," another cartoonist said, "that you said the same thing about Nixon in 1968."

"Nixon's different," the first cartoonist said. "You can at least draw his nose. You can't even make a sketch of McGovern. He looks like everyone's high school chemistry teacher. If I don't put his name on the seat of his pants, no one knows who he is."

A humor columnist said, "It's worse when you're trying to write something funny about him. Has anyone managed to write anything funny about McGovern?"

There was dead silence in the room. "How can you write something funny about a man who comes from South Dakota?" a writer asked defensively.

The chairman said, "Well, at least we're in agreement that

McGovern isn't naturally funny. The next question is: How do we make him funny?"

There was dead silence in the room.

The chairman said, "Gentlemen, if by some chance McGovern were elected President of the United States, our jobs would be at stake. We would have to make fun of him for four years."

"I can't do it," a cartoonist cried. "I'd rather do commercials for American Airlines."

"Better Wallace than McGovern!" a gag writer yelled.

"You mean you'd rather have George Wallace as President of the United States than George McGovern?"

"We have to think of ourselves," the gag writer protested. "We know all of us could live with Wallace!"

"Ruzah, huzah!" the crowd shouted.

"Ever Humphrey would provide us with more material than McGovern!" a cartoonist yelled. "I've got a lot of reject cartoons left over on him."

"You're avoiding the issue," the chairman warned. "This meeting was called to decide what to do about McGovern. A few months ago the chance of his being President was out of the question. But now we may have to live with him, and we have to decide how we can do it. What I suggest we do right now is test ourselves. The writers start writing funny gags about McGovern, and the cartoonists start drawing funny pictures of him. Then we'll exchange the ideas. You've got 30 minutes to produce something."

The writers and cartoonists got out their pads and pencils. The only sound in the room was a voice asking, "May I borrow your eraser?"

At the end of 30 minutes, the chairman called the meeting to order. "What have we got?"

"The cartoonists held out blank sketch pads," the chairman said. "What about the writers?"

"I have one," said one of the country's leading satirists. "Why does McGovern wear red suspenders?"

"To hold up his pants?" the chairman asked.

"You were peeking," the satirist said peevishly.

Repairing the Bridge At Avignon

By William A. Krauss

AVIGNON, France (UPI)—The possibility looms this week that the city of the popes on the banks of the Rhone may lose a monument and gain a transportation facility.

"What good's a broken bridge?" asked Jean-Paul Reynaud, painter, poet, and Provencal import-export tycoon, at a press conference the other day in the Place de l'Horloge. I refer, of course, to the Pont Saint-Benezet, which has hung in ruins half-spanning the Rhone for more years than anybody around here cares to remember.

"If I have my way," Mr. Reynaud said, "and if the progressive and intelligent people of this forward-looking community will support the cause and sign the petition I'm preparing, then we'll get the bridge fixed. If the Rue de la Republique had a 10-foot hole in it, would the city act? You can bet your bouillabaisse. If the roof blew off the city hall, would the mayor take steps? Instantly! So in very simple terms I ask, if a bridge is broken, should not a bridge be repaired?"

Mr. Reynaud, who divides his time between Avignon and Marseilles, has for 20 years been an activist in artistic circles throughout Provence. His appeal this week launched a campaign for signatures on a petition to present to authorities in the department of Vaucluse suggesting and requesting—indeed, demanding—government action to repair the bridge at Avignon.

Nobody Danced

"Sur le pont d'Avignon l'on y danse, l'on y danse—Pon y danse tous en rond," Mr. Reynaud hummed and then grimaced. "What nonsense, eh? Every child in France grows up with this ditty in his ears, yet it's so patently ridiculous. Nobody ever danced on the bridge—that is to say, round and round in a circle. You know why? It's too narrow, that's why. The bridge was built to accommodate packhorse traffic with not enough room for mice to dance en rond."

"You know what really happened?" Mr. Reynaud went on. "Go back again at the broken bridge. On its way across the river to Villeneuve-lès-Avignon, the bridge straddled the tip of the little island we call La Berthe. From earliest days this cozy islet was a happy picnic spot for alert citizens of the town. They spread their tablecloths on the grass and ate fried river-fish and drank up quite a substantial lot of Côtes du Rhône red, white and rosé, like sensible people. And after that they danced."

Pregnant pause. "Where did they dance?" Mr. Reynaud answered his own question.

"Sous le pont d'Avignon, that's where they danced. Under the bridge, not on it, sous not sur. Under the bridge in the shade of the arches. In my opinion, while we're getting the bridge repaired we might also see to it that the song is returned to what must have been its original and accurate phrasing."

1669 Crisis

People around Avignon may hold differing views about the original words of the song, but there's no disputing the antiquity of the Pont Saint-Benezet, built between 1170 and 1185, very roughly the same dates as the choir of Notre Dame in Paris. In the 13th century part of the bridge tumbled into the river but was speedily restored. In the very early 17th century repeated violent floods weakened the structure and one arch fell. But the terminal crisis occurred in 1669, when half the bridge toppled—and for 303 years it's been out of order.

"Which I find frankly inexcusable," Mr. Reynaud declared. "Please understand that I am warmly in favor of architectural treasures and ancient monuments. I am a man who dearly loves a ruin. I say to leave a ruined castle ruined is okay, we have lots of lovely ruined castles, let them lie. But not a ruined transportation facility."

"I need only remind you," he said, "that this year is 1972, in the age of space travel and of motoring to the moon. I believe that to get from one place to another place is vastly more important to harried humanity than is any picturesque postcard souvenir of the romantic past."

"My point," Mr. Reynaud elaborated, "is that half a bridge is distinctly not better than no bridge. My message is that half a bridge is no bridge at all. I want to see the other half supplied and the whole structure widened to accommodate people, dogs, bicycles, automobiles, and Belgian tourist buses."

"Then the merry townfolk could even dance en rond on festive days," Mr. Reynaud concluded. "As taxpayers, they deserve to dance. As citizens, they have waited 303 years for the government to act. If that's not patience, what would you call it?"

PEOPLE: Harvard Club Holds Out

The Harvard Club, the last of New York City's traditional all-male Ivy League university clubs, has voted to remain that way after 107 years of male exclusivity, reports David A. Andelman of The New York Times. The victory for tradition, however, was narrow, with 1,654 members in favor of admitting women as full members and 854 against. Just 18 votes shy of the two-thirds needed to amend the bylaws. The vote, relegating women visitors to a separate entrance, a separate bar and a separate dining room except for special occasions, was taken in the face of dwindling membership and rising costs which might have been offset by the dues of thousands of female graduates of Harvard. However, as one member commented, "This is a bastion to the madness of the outside world." Trying to storm the bastion, however, are the New York City Civil Liberties Union, which has announced it has filed suit seeking revocation of the club's liquor license, and Mrs. Eleanor Holmes Norton, chairman of the city's Commission on Human Rights, who warned in a letter that the commission might consider matters of this kind to fall within the scope of the Human Rights Law. Said Albert H. Gordon, club president after the vote was tallied: "The lawsuit irritated a lot of people."

Valery Brumel, until last year the holder of the world high jump record, yesterday married equestrian champion Elena Petukhova, the Tass news agency reported. Brumel, whose 7-foot 5 3/4-inch leap in 1963 stood up until last year, is now working as a track coach and trying to get back into Olympic form, overcoming effects of a 1968 motorcycle accident that crushed his right leg. His bride, a staff member of Moscow University's biochemistry department, was 1970 world champion and three-time Soviet champion in dressage.

Robert E. Barnes, who wrote a book based on the many burglaries he has committed, was sentenced this week in Media, Pa., to two-and-one-half years in prison for robbery. Barnes, 38, collaborated on the book "Is Your Home Safe for Burglars?" which reveals the ins and outs of the

Albert H. Gordon

breaking-and-entering. In imposing sentence, County Court Judge Jerome directed that Barnes begin after expiration of 15-year federal sentence he was serving when he was a prisoner in 1968. Barnes had been in prison in 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 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